

## SENATE.

TUESDAY, February 22, 1921.

(Legislative day of Monday, February 14, 1921.)

The Senate met at 11 o'clock a. m., on the expiration of the recess.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The reading clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ashurst	Gore	McKellar	Smith, Md.
Ball	Gronna	McLean	Smith, S. C.
Calder	Hale	McNary	Smoot
Capper	Harris	Moses	Spencer
Chamberlain	Henderson	Myers	Sterling
Colt	Johnson, Calif.	Nelson	Sutherland
Culbertson	Jones, N. Mex.	New	Swanson
Curtis	Jones, Wash.	Overman	Thomas
Dial	Kellogg	Phelan	Townsend
Dillingham	Keyes	Phipps	Trammell
Fernald	Kirby	Pittman	Underwood
Fletcher	Knox	Pomerene	Wadsworth
Gay	La Follette	Ransdell	Walsh, Mont.
Gerry	Lenroot	Sheppard	Warren
Glass	Lodge	Simmons	Willis
Gooding	McCumber	Smith, Ga.	Wolcott

Mr. CURTIS. I desire to announce that the Senator from Washington [Mr. POINDEXTER] is absent on official business.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Sixty-four Senators have answered to the roll call. There is a quorum present.

## READING OF WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

The VICE PRESIDENT. There is a standing order of the Senate that upon the 22d day of February of each year, immediately following the reading of the Journal, Washington's Farewell Address shall be read to the Senate. This happens to be a recess and not an adjournment, and the reading of the Journal is not in order, but unless there is objection thereto the Chair will recognize the Senator from New York [Mr. WADSWORTH] to read the Farewell Address of the first President of the United States. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. WADSWORTH read the address, as follows:

To the people of the United States.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS: The period for a new election of a citizen to administer the executive government of the United States being not far distant, and the time actually arrived when your thoughts must be employed in designating the person who is to be clothed with that important trust, it appears to me proper, especially as it may conduce to a more distinct expression of the public voice, that I should now apprise you of the resolution I have formed, to decline being considered among the number of those, out of whom a choice is to be made.

I beg you, at the same time, to do me the justice to be assured, that this resolution has not been taken, without a strict regard to all the considerations appertaining to the relation which binds a dutiful citizen to his country; and that, in withdrawing the tender of service which silence in my situation might imply, I am influenced by no diminution of zeal for your future interest; no deficiency of grateful respect for your past kindness; but am supported by a full conviction that the step is compatible with both.

The acceptance of, and continuance hitherto in the office to which your suffrages have twice called me, have been a uniform sacrifice of inclination to the opinion of duty, and to a deference for what appeared to be your desire. I constantly hoped that it would have been much earlier in my power, consistently with motives which I was not at liberty to disregard, to return to that retirement from which I had been reluctantly drawn. The strength of my inclination to do this, previous to the last election, had even led to the preparation of an address to declare it to you; but mature reflection on the then perplexed and critical posture of our affairs with foreign nations and the unanimous advice of persons entitled to my confidence, impelled me to abandon the idea.

I rejoice that the state of your concerns external as well as internal, no longer renders the pursuit of inclination incompatible with the sentiment of duty or propriety; and am persuaded, whatever partiality may be retained for my services, that in the present circumstances of our country, you will not disapprove my determination to retire.

The impressions with which I first undertook the arduous trust, were explained on the proper occasion. In the discharge of this trust, I will only say that I have, with good intentions, contributed towards the organization and administration of the government, the best exertions of which a very fallible judg-

ment was capable. Not unconscious in the outset, of the inferiority of my qualifications, experience, in my own eyes, perhaps still more in the eyes of others, has strengthened the motives to diffidence of myself; and, every day, the increasing weight of years admonishes me more and more, that the shade of retirement is as necessary to me as it will be welcome. Satisfied that if any circumstances have given peculiar value to my services they were temporary, I have the consolation to believe that, while choice and prudence invite me to quit the political scene, patriotism does not forbid it.

In looking forward to the moment which is to terminate the career of my political life, my feelings do not permit me to suspend the deep acknowledgment of that debt of gratitude which I owe to my beloved country, for the many honors it has conferred upon me; still more for the steadfast confidence with which it has supported me; and for the opportunities I have thence enjoyed of manifesting my inviolable attachment, by services faithful and persevering, though in usefulness unequal to my zeal. If benefits have resulted to our country from these services, let it always be remembered to your praise, and as an instructive example in our annals, that under circumstances in which the passions, agitated in every direction, were liable to mislead amidst appearances sometimes dubious, vicissitudes of fortune often discouraging—in situations in which not unfrequently, want of success has countenanced the spirit of criticism,—the constancy of your support was the essential prop of the efforts, and a guarantee of the plans, by which they were effected. Profoundly penetrated with this idea, I shall carry it with me to my grave, as a strong incitement to unceasing vows that heaven may continue to you the choicest tokens of its beneficence—that your union and brotherly affection may be perpetual—that the free constitution, which is the work of your hands, may be sacredly maintained—that its administration in every department may be stamped with wisdom and virtue—that, in fine, the happiness of the people of these states, under the auspices of liberty, may be made complete by so careful a preservation, and so prudent a use of this blessing, as will acquire to them the glory of recommending it to the applause, the affection and adoption of every nation which is yet a stranger to it.

Here, perhaps, I ought to stop. But a solicitude for your welfare, which cannot end but with my life, and the apprehension of danger, natural to that solicitude, urge me, on an occasion like the present, to offer to your solemn contemplation, and to recommend to your frequent review, some sentiments which are the result of much reflection, of no inconsiderable observation, and which appear to me all important to the permanency of your felicity as a people. These will be offered to you with the more freedom, as you can only see in them the disinterested warnings of a parting friend, who can possibly have no personal motive to bias his counsel. Nor can I forget as an encouragement to it, your indulgent reception of my sentiments on a former and not dissimilar occasion.

Interwoven as is the love of liberty with every ligament of your hearts, no recommendation of mine is necessary to fortify or confirm the attachment.

The unity of government which constitutes you one people, is also now dear to you. It is justly so; for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence; the support of your tranquillity at home; your peace abroad; of your safety; of your prosperity; of that very liberty which you so highly prize. But, as it is easy to foresee that, from different causes and from different quarters much pains will be taken, many artifices employed, to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth; as this is the point in your political fortress against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively (though often covertly and insidiously) directed; it is of infinite moment, that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as of the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can, in any event, be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.

For this you have every inducement of sympathy and interest. Citizens by birth, or choice, of a common country, that country has a right to concentrate your affections. The name of American, which belongs to you in your national capacity, must always exalt the just pride of patriotism, more than any appellation derived from local discriminations. With slight

shades of difference, you have the same religion, manners, habits, and political principles. You have, in a common cause, fought and triumphed together; the independence and liberty you possess, are the work of joint counsels, and joint efforts, of common dangers, sufferings and successes.

But these considerations, however powerfully they address themselves to your sensibility, are greatly outweighed by those which apply more immediately to your interest.—Here, every portion of our country finds the most commanding motives for carefully guarding and preserving the union of the whole.

The *north*, in an unrestrained intercourse with the *south*, protected by the equal laws of a common government, finds in the productions of the latter, great additional resources of maritime and commercial enterprise, and precious materials of manufacturing industry.—The *south*, in the same intercourse, benefiting by the same agency of the *north*, sees its agriculture grow and its commerce expanded. Turning partly into its own channels the seamen of the *north*, it finds its particular navigation invigorated; and while it contributes, in different ways, to nourish and increase the general mass of the national navigation, it looks forward to the protection of a maritime strength, to which itself is unequally adapted. The *east*, in a like intercourse with the *west*, already finds, and in the progressive improvement of interior communications by land and water, will more and more find a valuable vent for the commodities which it brings from abroad, or manufactures at home. The *west* derives from the *east* supplies requisite to its growth and comfort—and what is perhaps of still greater consequence, it must of necessity owe the secure enjoyment of indispensable outlets for its own productions, to the weight, influence, and the future maritime strength of the Atlantic side of the Union, directed by an indissoluble community of interest as *one nation*. Any other tenure by which the *west* can hold this essential advantage, whether derived from its own separate strength; or from an apostate and unnatural connection with any foreign power, must be intrinsically precarious.

While then every part of our country thus feels an immediate and particular interest in union, all the parts combined cannot fail to find in the united mass of means and efforts, greater strength, greater resource, proportionably greater security from external danger, a less frequent interruption of their peace by foreign nations; and, what is of inestimable value, they must derive from union, an exemption from those broils and wars between themselves, which so frequently afflict neighboring countries not tied together by the same government; which their own rivalry alone would be sufficient to produce, but which opposite foreign alliances, attachments, and intrigues, would stimulate and embitter.—Hence likewise, they will avoid the necessity of those overgrown military establishments, which under any form of government are inauspicious to liberty, and which are to be regarded as particularly hostile to republican liberty. In this sense it is, that your union ought to be considered as a main prop of your liberty, and that the love of the one ought to endear to you the preservation of the other.

These considerations speak a persuasive language to every reflecting and virtuous mind, and exhibit the continuance of the union as a primary object of patriotic desire. Is there a doubt whether a common government can embrace so large a sphere? let experience solve it. To listen to mere speculation in such a case were criminal. We are authorized to hope that a proper organization of the whole, with the auxiliary agency of governments for the respective subdivisions, will afford a happy issue to the experiment. It is well worth a fair and full experiment. With such powerful and obvious motives to union, affecting all parts of our country, while experience shall not have demonstrated its impracticability, there will always be reason to distrust the patriotism of those who, in any quarter, may endeavor to weaken its bands.

In contemplating the causes which may disturb our Union, it occurs as matter of serious concern, that any ground should have been furnished for characterizing parties by *geographical* discriminations,—*northern* and *southern*—*Atlantic* and *western*; whence designing men may endeavor to excite a belief that there is a real difference of local interests and views. One of the expedients of party to acquire influence within particular districts, is to misrepresent the opinions and aims of other districts. You cannot shield yourselves too much against the jealousies and heart burnings which spring from these misrepresentations; they tend to render alien to each other those who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection. The inhabitants of our western country have lately had a useful lesson on this head: they have seen, in the negotiation by the executive, and in the unanimous ratification by the senate of the treaty with Spain, and in the universal satisfaction at the event throughout the United States, a decisive proof how unfounded were the suspicions propagated

among them of a policy in the general government and in the Atlantic states, unfriendly to their interests in regard to the Mississippi. They have been witnesses to the formation of two treaties, that with Great Britain and that with Spain, which secure to them everything they could desire, in respect to our foreign relations, towards confirming their prosperity. Will it not be their wisdom to rely for the preservation of these advantages on the union by which they were procured? will they not henceforth be deaf to those advisers, if such they are, who would sever them from their brethren and connect them with aliens?

To the efficacy and permanency of your Union, a government for the whole is indispensable. No alliances, however strict, between the parts can be an adequate substitute; they must inevitably experience the infractions and interruptions which all alliances, in all times, have experienced. Sensible of this momentous truth, you have improved upon your first essay, by the adoption of a constitution of government, better calculated than your former, for an intimate union, and for the efficacious management of your common concerns. This government, the offspring of our own choice, uninfluenced and unawed, adopted upon full investigation and mature deliberation, completely free in its principles, in the distribution of its powers, uniting security with energy, and containing within itself a provision for its own amendment, has a just claim to your confidence and your support. Respect for its authority, compliance with its laws, acquiescence in its measures, are duties enjoined by the fundamental maxims of true liberty. The basis of our political systems is the right of the people to make and to alter their constitutions of government.—But the constitution which at any time exists, until changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all. The very idea of the power, and the right of the people to establish government, presuppose the duty of every individual to obey the established government.

All obstructions to the execution of the laws, all combinations and associations under whatever plausible character, with the real design to direct, control, counteract, or awe the regular deliberations and action of the constituted authorities, are destructive of this fundamental principle, and of fatal tendency.—They serve to organize faction, to give it an artificial and extraordinary force, to put in the place of the delegated will of the nation the will of party, often a small but artful and enterprising minority of the community; and, according to the alternate triumphs of different parties, to make the public administration the mirror of the ill concerted and incongruous projects of faction, rather than the organ of consistent and wholesome plans digested by common councils, and modified by mutual interests.

However combinations or associations of the above description may now and then answer popular ends, they are likely, in the course of time and things, to become potent engines, by which cunning, ambitious, and unprincipled men, will be enabled to subvert the power of the people, and to usurp for themselves the reins of government; destroying afterwards the very engines which have lifted them to unjust dominion.

Towards the preservation of your Government and the permanency of your present happy state, it is requisite, not only that you steadily discountenance irregular opposition to its acknowledged authority, but also that you resist with care the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretext. One method of assault may be to effect, in the forms of the constitution, alterations which will impair the energy of the system; and thus to undermine what cannot be directly overthrown. In all the changes to which you may be invited, remember that time and habit are at least as necessary to fix the true character of governments, as of other human institutions:—that experience is the surest standard by which to test the real tendency of the existing constitution of a country:—that facility in changes, upon the credit of mere hypothesis and opinion, exposes to perpetual change from the endless variety of hypothesis and opinion; and remember, especially, that for the efficient management of your common interests in a country so extensive as ours, a government of as much vigor as is consistent with the perfect security of liberty is indispensable. Liberty itself will find in such a government, with powers properly distributed and adjusted, its surest guardian. It is, indeed, little else than a name, where the government is too feeble to withstand the enterprises of faction, to confine each member of the society within the limits prescribed by the laws, and to maintain all in the secure and tranquil enjoyment of the rights of person and property.

I have already intimated to you the danger of parties in the state, with particular references to the founding them on geographical discrimination. Let me now take a more com-

prehensive view, and warn you in the most solemn manner against the baneful effects of the spirit of party generally.

This spirit, unfortunately, is inseparable from our nature, having its root in the strongest passions of the human mind. It exists under different shapes in all governments, more or less stifled, controlled, or repressed; but in those of the popular form it is seen in its greatest rankness, and is truly their worst enemy.

The alternate domination of one faction over another, sharpened by the spirit of revenge natural to party dissension, which in different ages and countries has perpetrated the most horrid enormities, is itself a frightful despotism. But this leads at length to a more formal and permanent despotism. The disorders and miseries which result, gradually incline the minds of men to seek security and repose in the absolute power of an individual; and, sooner or later, the chief of some prevailing faction, more able or more fortunate than his competitors, turns this disposition to the purpose of his own elevation on the ruins of public liberty.

Without looking forward to an extremity of this kind, (which nevertheless ought not to be entirely out of sight) the common and continual mischiefs of the spirit of party are sufficient to make it the interest and duty of a wise people to discourage and restrain it.

It serves always to distract the public councils, and enfeeble the public administration. It agitates the community with ill-founded jealousies and false alarms; kindles the animosity of one part against another; foment occasional riot and insurrection. It opens the door to foreign influence and corruption, which finds a facilitated access to the Government itself through the channels of party passions. Thus the policy and the will of one country are subjected to the policy and will of another.

There is an opinion that parties in free countries are useful checks upon the administration of the government, and serve to keep alive the spirit of liberty. This within certain limits is probably true; and in governments of a monarchial cast, patriotism may look with indulgence, if not with favor, upon the spirit of party. But in those of the popular character, in governments purely elective, it is a spirit not to be encouraged. From their natural tendency, it is certain there will always be enough of that spirit for every salutary purpose. And there being constant danger of excess, the effort ought to be, by force of public opinion, to mitigate and assuage it. A fire not to be quenched, it demands a uniform vigilance to prevent it bursting into a flame, lest instead of warming it should consume.

It is important likewise, that the habits of thinking in a free country should inspire caution in those intrusted with its administration, to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres, avoiding in the exercise of the powers of one department, to encroach upon another. The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of government, a real despotism. A just estimate of that love of power and proneness to abuse it which predominate in the human heart, is sufficient to satisfy us of the truth of this position. The necessity of reciprocal checks in the exercise of political power, by dividing and distributing it into different depositories, and constituting each the guardian of the public weal against invasions of the others, has been evinced by experiments ancient and modern: some of them in our country and under our own eyes.—To preserve them must be as necessary as to institute them. If, in the opinion of the people, the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be in any particular wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way which the constitution designates.—But let there be no change by usurpation; for though this, in one instance, may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed. The precedent must always greatly overbalance in permanent evil, any partial or transient benefit which the use can at any time yield.

Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism, who should labor to subvert these great pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of the duties of men and citizens. The mere politician, equally with the pious man, ought to respect and to cherish them. A volume could not trace all their connections with private and public felicity. Let it simply be asked, where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation desert the oaths which are the instruments of investigation in courts of justice? And let us with caution indulge the supposition that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and

experience both forbid us to expect, that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle.

It is substantially true, that virtue or morality is a necessary spring of popular government. The rule, indeed, extends with more or less force to every species of free government. Who that is a sincere friend to it can look with indifference upon attempts to shake the foundations of the fabric?

Promote, then, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of a government gives force to public opinion, it should be enlightened.

As a very important source of strength and security, cherish public credit. One method of preserving it is to use it as sparingly as possible, avoiding occasions of expense by cultivating peace, but remembering, also, that timely disbursements, to prepare for danger, frequently prevent much greater disbursements to repel it; avoiding likewise the accumulation of debt, not only by shunning occasions of expense, but by vigorous exertions, in time of peace, to discharge the debts which unavoidable wars may have occasioned, not ungenerously throwing upon posterity the burden which we ourselves ought to bear. The execution of these maxims belongs to your representatives, but it is necessary that public opinion should co-operate. To facilitate to them the performance of their duty, it is essential that you should practically bear in mind, that towards the payment of debts there must be revenue; that to have revenue there must be taxes; that no taxes can be devised which are not more or less inconvenient and unpleasant; that the intrinsic embarrassment inseparable from the selection of the proper object (which is always a choice of difficulties,) ought to be a decisive motive for a candid construction of the conduct of the government in making it, and for a spirit of acquiescence in the measures for obtaining revenue, which the public exigencies may at any time dictate.

Observe good faith and justice towards all nations; cultivate peace and harmony with all. Religion and morality enjoin this conduct, and can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it? It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and, at no distant period, a great nation, to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence. Who can doubt but, in the course of time and things, the fruits of such a plan would richly repay any temporary advantages which might be lost by a steady adherence to it; can it be that Providence has not connected the permanent felicity of a nation with its virtue? The experiment, at least, is recommended by every sentiment which ennobles human nature. Alas! is it rendered impossible by its vices?

In the execution of such a plan, nothing is more essential than that permanent, inveterate antipathies against particular nations and passionate attachments for others, should be excluded; and that, in place of them, just and amicable feelings towards all should be cultivated. The nation which indulges towards another an habitual hatred, or an habitual fondness, is in some degree a slave. It is a slave to its animosity or to its affection, either of which is sufficient to lead it astray from its duty and its interest. Antipathy in one nation against another, disposes each more readily to offer insult and injury, to lay hold of slight causes of umbrage, and to be haughty and intractable when accidental or trifling occasions of dispute occur. Hence, frequent collisions, obstinate, envenomed, and bloody contests. The nation, prompted by ill will and resentment, sometimes impels to war the government, contrary to the best calculations of policy. The government sometimes participates in the national propensity, and adopts through passion what reason would reject; at other times, it makes the animosity of the nation subservient to projects of hostility, instigated by pride, ambition, and other sinister and pernicious motives. The peace often, sometimes perhaps the liberty of nations, has been the victim.

So likewise, a passionate attachment of one nation for another produces a variety of evils. Sympathy for the favorite nation, facilitating the illusion of an imaginary common interest, in cases where no real common interest exists, and infusing into one the enmities of the other, betrays the former into a participation in the quarrels and wars of the latter, without adequate inducements or justifications. It leads also to concessions, to the favored nation, of privileges denied to others, which is apt doubly to injure the nation making the concessions, by unnecessarily parting with what ought to have been retained, and by exciting jealousy, ill will, and a disposition to retaliate in the parties from whom equal privileges are withheld; and it gives to ambitious, corrupted or deluded citizens who devote themselves to the favorite nation, facility to betray or sacrifice the interests of their own country, without odium, sometimes even with popularity; gilding with the appearances of a virtuous

sense of obligation, a commendable deference for public opinion, or a laudable zeal for public good, the base or foolish compliances of ambition, corruption, or infatuation.

As avenues to foreign influence in innumerable ways, such attachments are particularly alarming to the truly enlightened and independent patriot. How many opportunities do they afford to tamper with domestic factions, to practice the arts of seduction, to mislead public opinion, to influence or awe the public councils!—Such an attachment of a small or weak, towards a great and powerful nation, dooms the former to be the satellite of the latter.

Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence, (I conjure you to believe me fellow citizens,) the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake; since history and experience prove, that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of republican government. But that jealousy, to be useful, must be impartial, else it becomes the instrument of the very influence to be avoided, instead of a defense against it. Excessive partiality for one foreign nation and excessive dislike for another, cause those whom they actuate to see danger only on one side, and serve to veil and even second the arts of influence on the other. Real patriots, who may resist the intrigues of the favorite, are liable to become suspected and odious; while its tools and dupes usurp the applause and confidence of the people, to surrender their interests.

The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations, is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connection as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith:—Here let us stop.

Europe has a set of primary interests, which to us have none, of a very remote relation. Hence, she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves, by artificial ties, in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics, or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities.

Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course. If we remain one people, under an efficient government, the period is not far off when we may defy material injury from external annoyance; when we may take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality we may at any time resolve upon, to be scrupulously respected; when belligerent nations, under the impossibility of making acquisitions upon us, will not lightly hazard the giving us provocation, when we may choose peace or war, as our interest, guided by justice, shall counsel.

Why forego the advantages of so peculiar a situation? Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground? Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalry, interest, humor, or caprice?

It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliance with any portion of the foreign world; so far, I mean, as we are now at liberty to do it; for let me not be understood as capable of patronizing infidelity to existing engagements. I hold the maxim no less applicable to public than private affairs, that honesty is always the best policy. I repeat it, therefore, let those engagements be observed in their genuine sense. But in my opinion, it is unnecessary, and would be unwise to extend them.

Taking care always to keep ourselves by suitable establishments, on a respectable defensive posture, we may safely trust to temporary alliances for extraordinary emergencies.

Harmony, and a liberal intercourse with all nations, are recommended by policy, humanity, and interest. But even our commercial policy should hold an equal and impartial hand; neither seeking nor granting exclusive favors or preferences; consulting the natural course of things; diffusing and diversifying by gentle means the streams of commerce, but forcing nothing; establishing with powers so disposed, in order to give trade a stable course, to define the rights of our merchants, and to enable the Government to support them, conventional rules of intercourse, the best that present circumstances and mutual opinion will permit, but temporary, and liable to be from time to time abandoned or varied as experience and circumstances shall dictate; constantly keeping in view, that it is folly in one nation to look for disinterested favors from another; that it must pay with a portion of its independence for whatever it may accept under that character; that by such acceptance, it may place itself in the condition of having given equivalents for nominal favors, and yet of being reproached with ingratitude for not giving more. There can be no greater error than to expect, or calculate upon real favors from nation to nation. It is an illusion which experience must cure, which a just pride ought to discard.

In offering to you, my countrymen, these counsels of an old and affectionate friend, I dare not hope they will make the strong and lasting impression I could wish; that they will control the usual current of the passions, or prevent our nation from running the course which has hitherto marked the destiny of nations, but if I may even flatter myself that they may be productive of some partial benefit, some occasional good; that they may now and then recur to moderate the fury of party spirit, to warn against the mischiefs of foreign intrigue, to guard against the impostures of pretended patriotism; this hope will be a full recompense for the solicitude for your welfare by which they have been dictated.

How far, in the discharge of my official duties, I have been guided by the principles which have been delineated, the public records and other evidences of my conduct must witness to you and to the world. To myself, the assurance of my own conscience is, that I have, at least, believed myself to be guided by them.

In relation to the still subsisting war in Europe, my proclamation of the 22d of April, 1793, is the index to my plan. Sanctioned by your approving voice, and by that of your representatives in both houses of congress, the spirit of that measure has continually governed me, uninfluenced by any attempts to deter or divert me from it.

After deliberate examination, with the aid of the best lights I could obtain, I was well satisfied that our country, under all the circumstances of the case, had a right to take, and was bound, in duty and interest, to take a neutral position. Having taken it, I determined, as far as should depend upon me, to maintain it with moderation, perseverance and firmness.

The considerations which respect the right to hold this conduct, it is not necessary on this occasion to detail. I will only observe that, according to my understanding of the matter, that right, so far from being denied by any of the belligerent powers, has been virtually admitted by all.

The duty of holding a neutral conduct may be inferred, without any thing more, from the obligation which justice and humanity impose on every nation, in cases in which it is free to act, to maintain inviolate the relations of peace and amity towards other nations.

The inducements of interest for observing that conduct will best be referred to your own reflections and experience. With me, a predominant motive has been to endeavor to gain time to our country to settle and mature its yet recent institutions, and to progress, without interruption, to that degree of strength, and consistency which is necessary to give it, humanly speaking, the command of its own fortunes.

Though in reviewing the incidents of my administration, I am unconscious of intentional error, I am nevertheless too sensible of my defects not to think it probable that I may have committed many errors. Whatever they may be, I fervently beseech the Almighty to avert or mitigate the evils to which they may tend. I shall also carry with me the hope that my country will never cease to view them with indulgence; and that, after forty-five years of my life dedicated to its service, with an upright zeal, the faults of incompetent abilities will be consigned to oblivion, as myself must soon be to the mansions of rest.

Relying on its kindness in this as in other things, and actuated by that fervent love towards it, which is so natural to a man who views in it the native soil of himself and his progenitors for several generations; I anticipate with pleasing expectation that retreat in which I promise myself to realize, without alloy, the sweet enjoyment of partaking, in the midst of my fellow citizens, the benign influence of good laws under a free government—the ever favorite object of my heart, and the happy reward, as I trust, of our mutual cares, labors and dangers.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

UNITED STATES,

17th September, 1796.

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, owing to the absence of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HITCHCOCK] from the city, I ask the Chair to be kind enough to substitute as one of the conferees on House bill 15872, the Diplomatic and Consular appropriation bill, the Senator from Virginia [Mr. SWANSON] to serve in place of the Senator from Nebraska.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, that substitution will be made.

BERNARD M. BARUCH AND JOHN D. RYAN.

Mr. THOMAS addressed the Senate, but before concluding yielded the floor. His speech appears entire in to-day's proceeding under the above heading.

## MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by W. H. Overhues, its assistant enrolling clerk, announced that the House had passed the following bills:

S. 3225. An act for the relief of bona fide settlers who intermarry after having complied with the homestead law for one year;

S. 4436. An act to amend the act approved December 23, 1913, known as the Federal reserve act; and

S. 4682. An act to amend section 74 of the Judicial Code, as amended.

The message also announced that the House had passed, each with an amendment, the following bills:

S. 4683. An act to amend section 11 (m) of the act approved December 23, 1913, known as the Federal reserve act, as amended by the acts approved September 7, 1916, and March 3, 1919; and

S. 4897. An act to amend section 9 of an act entitled "An act to define, regulate, and punish trading with the enemy, and for other purposes," approved October 6, 1917, as amended.

The message further announced that the House had passed, with amendments, the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 161) to exempt the New York State Barge Canal from the provisions of section 201 of House bill 10453.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following joint resolution and bills, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. J. Res. 465. Joint resolution for the appointment of one member of the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers;

H. R. 15662. An act to extend temporarily the time for filing applications for letters patent, for taking actions in the United States Patent Office with respect thereto, for the reviving and reinstatement of applications for letters patent, and for other purposes;

H. R. 16043. An act to authorize the incorporation of companies to promote trade in China;

H. R. 8032. An act to provide for the erection of memorials and the entombment of bodies in the Arlington Memorial Amphitheater, in Arlington National Cemetery, Va.; and

H. R. 11307. An act to amend section 5146 of the Revised Statutes of the United States in relation to the qualifications of directors of the National Banking Association.

The message further communicated to the Senate the resolutions of the House unanimously adopted as a tribute to the memory of Hon. CHARLES F. BOONER, late a Representative from the State of Missouri.

The message also communicated to the Senate the resolutions of the House unanimously adopted as a tribute to the memory of Hon. FRED L. BLACKMON, late a Representative from the State of Alabama.

## ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

The message further announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the following enrolled bills, and they were thereupon signed by the Vice President:

S. 4205. An act to amend section 4, chapter 1, of Title I of an act entitled "An act making further provision for a civil government for Alaska, and for other purposes," approved June 6, 1900, as heretofore amended by section 2 of an act entitled "An act to amend section 86 of an act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii, to provide for additional judges, and for other judicial purposes," approved March 3, 1909, and for other purposes;

H. R. 178. An act authorizing an exchange of lands by A. A. Bruce, of La Veta, Colo.; and

H. R. 8692. An act authorizing the exchange of lands within the Montezuma National Forest in Colorado.

## PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN presented two joint memorials of the Legislature of Oregon, which were referred to the Committee on Commerce, as follows:

Senate joint memorial No. 10, introduced by Senator Ritner and Representative Bean.

To the honorable Senators and Representatives in Congress assembled:

Whereas the starving and destitute condition of untold millions of people in China and the equally deplorable plight of many other millions of men, women, and children in the nations of the Near East, have been brought to the notice of the friendly people of America; and

Whereas philanthropic men and women, working through various relief organizations, have undertaken to secure from the bounty and plenty of America money and food to save the hungry and succor the dying in the stricken and distressed countries of the Near and Far East; and have already obtained money and supplies, or the promise of them; and

Whereas the United States Government is operating, under the direction of its Shipping Board, a great fleet of merchant vessels to various parts of the world, and among them is a line of steamers maintaining regular service on the route from Portland to the ports of north China and return; and

Whereas it is reported that under the Government regulations the Shipping Board is powerless to assign free space in any of its vessels for the transport of food and other supplies to the impoverished, needy, and helpless millions of China or the Near East; and

Whereas the prosperous and liberal people of Oregon are ready to donate for dispatch to China or the Near East a fair share of their great stores of grain, flour, salmon, fruit, and other goods: Therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we appeal to Congress for immediate emergency legislation which will permit the employment of its vessels in the great and necessary service of furnishing transportation of supplies to China or the Near East, either through the dispatch of fully laden vessels direct to the ports of China or the Near East, or the assignment of free space on the vessels of established lines; and be it further

*Resolved*, That we especially urge the Oregon delegation in Congress to procure the enactment of such legislation.

Adopted by the senate February 8, 1921.

ROY W. RITNER,  
President of the Senate.

LOUIS E. BEAN,  
Speaker of the House.

Adopted by the house February 8, 1921.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
STATE OF OREGON,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, Sam A. Kozier, secretary of state of the State of Oregon and custodian of the seal of said State, do hereby certify that I have carefully compared the annexed copy of house joint memorial No. 11 with the original thereof adopted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Thirty-first Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon and filed in the office of the secretary of state February 11, 1921, and that the same is a full, true, and complete transcript therefrom and of the whole thereof, together with all indorsements thereon.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed hereto the seal of the State of Oregon.

Done at the capitol at Salem, Oreg., this 11th day of February, A. D. 1921.

[SEAL.]

SAM A. KOZIER,  
Secretary of State.

## House joint memorial 11.

To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

We, your memorialists, the House of Representatives of the State of Oregon (the Senate concurring), respectfully represent that—

Whereas there is a long strip of country along the southwestern coast of Oregon that has no adequate shipping facilities and the country is greatly retarded by lack thereof; and

Whereas the people of Port Orford, Curry County, Oreg., have organized a port district and have built a wharf at Port Orford at a cost of \$40,000; and

Whereas by a small expenditure of money a breakwater of approximately 500 feet in length could be built from a point near the present wharf to a point of rock in the ocean that would allow the largest vessels afloat to land at the wharf at all seasons of the year; and

Whereas there is a great demand for Port Orford cedar, and southwestern Oregon is the only part of the world where said cedar grows, and there is at present no proper shipping facilities for this and other products in said vicinity: Therefore be it

*Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Oregon (the Senate concurring)*, That the Congress of the United States of America be, and it is hereby, memorialized to take the necessary steps to have a survey made of the port of Port Orford with the view of making said breakwater or jetty.

*Resolved*, That the secretary of the State of Oregon be directed to transmit by mail a copy of this memorial to the President of the United States Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States and to each of the Senators and Representatives from the State of Oregon in Congress.

Adopted by the senate February 10, 1921.

ROY W. RITNER,  
President of the Senate.

Adopted by the house February 2, 1921.

LOUIS E. BEAN,  
Speaker of the House.

[Indorsed: House joint memorial No. 11. Introduced by Mr. Peirce, W. F. Drager, chief clerk. Filed Feb. 11, 1921. Sam A. Kozier, secretary of state.]

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN presented a joint memorial of the Legislature of Oregon, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, as follows:

Memorial 1 of the Joint Assembly of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Oregon.

To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America:

Your memorialist, the Joint Assembly of the Legislature of the State of Oregon, respectfully represents that—

Whereas it is fitting and proper that the United States of America should commemorate the restoration of peace after the mighty conflict of the World's War and the triumph of democracy, which marks the beginning of what promises to be the greatest era of industrial activity and development that the world has ever known; and

Whereas it is essential to our national peace, strength, and unity that a strong line of defense be built along the western coast of the United States, to serve as a bulwark against intrusion or invasion from the west and the most effective line of defense is a highly developed, thickly populated section, supported by industries and agricultural lands; and

Whereas Oregon has vast undeveloped natural resources, consisting of timber, irrigable lands, water power, minerals, scenic beauty, and other attractions, which should be known to all the world and invitations extended to all to participate in their development and enjoyment; and

Whereas vast undeveloped water power of the streams of Oregon constitute a national asset, which should be developed and utilized for the national good, and the Columbia River and its tributaries, constituting one of the largest units of undeveloped power in the world to-day, should be called to the attention of our Nation and to those who may be interested in their development; and

Whereas through hydroelectric-power development and the resulting manufacturing and industrial expansion, the great markets of the Orient may be opened to the products of the United States; and

Whereas the discovery of the electromagnet in 1825 has opened the way to many new uses for electrical power and has made it one of the most important factors in industrial manufacturing and agricultural development; and

Whereas the desired results may best be accomplished through an exposition held on the Pacific coast at which all States and foreign nations may participate: Now, therefore be it

*Resolved by the joint assembly of the senate and house of representatives, That the Congress of the United States be, and the same is hereby, memorialized to invite foreign nations to participate in the Atlantic-Pacific Highways and Electrical Exposition to be held in the city of Portland, State of Oregon, in the year 1925; and be it further*

*Resolved, That a copy of this memorial be forwarded to the President of the Senate and Speaker of House of Representatives of the United States of America.*

Adopted by the senate, February 11, 1921.

ROY W. RITNER,  
President of the Senate.

Adopted by the house, February 12, 1921.

LOUIS E. BEAN,  
Speaker of the House.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN presented a joint memorial of the Legislature of Oregon, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce, as follows:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
STATE OF OREGON,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, Sam A. Kozer, secretary of state of the State of Oregon and custodian of the seal of said State, do hereby certify that I have carefully compared the annexed copy of house joint memorial No. 8 with the original thereof adopted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Thirty-first Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon and filed in the office of the secretary of state February 11, 1921, and that the same is a full, true, and complete transcript therefrom and of the whole thereof, together with all indorsements thereon.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed hereto the seal of the State of Oregon.

Done at the capitol at Salem, Oreg., this 11th day of February, A. D. 1921.

SAM A. KOZER,  
Secretary of State.

House joint memorial 8.

To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

We, your memorialists, the House of Representatives and the Senate of the State of Oregon, in regular session assembled, respectfully represent that—

Whereas your honorable body has under consideration a bill compelling every manufacturer or handler or seller of woolen fabrics and woolen garments to place thereon a tag plainly stating the exact percentage of virgin wool and also how much and what other materials enter into such cloth; and

Whereas such a law will be of inestimable value to both those who wear clothing and also to producers of wool and mohair; and

Whereas Oregon is interested both as a producer and as a user of woolen goods: Therefore be it

*Resolved by the house of representatives (the senate concurring), That the Congress of the United States be, and it is hereby, memorialized to enact such legislation; and be it further*

*Resolved, That the secretary of state be directed to transmit by mail a copy of this memorial to the President of the United States Senate and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and to each of the Senators and Representatives from the State of Oregon.*

Adopted by the senate February 10, 1921.

ROY W. RITNER,  
President of the Senate.

Adopted by the house February 2, 1921.

LOUIS E. BEAN,  
Speaker of the House.

[Indorsed: House joint memorial No. 8. Introduced by Messrs. Egbert and Roberts. W. F. Drager, chief clerk. Filed Feb. 11, 1921. Sam A. Kozer, secretary of state.]

Mr. WOLCOTT presented a telegram in the nature of a memorial of the Fourth Degree Assembly, Santa Maria Council No. 195, Knights of Columbus, of Wilmington, Del., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation creating a department of education, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. CAPPER presented memorials of St. Joseph's Council No. 1325, Knights of Columbus, of Hays, and St. Agnes Branch, No. 978, Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Association, of Leavenworth, both in the State of Kansas, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation creating a department of education, which were referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented a resolution of Nimmons Local No. 3616, Farmers' Union, of Nimmons, Ark., favoring legislation to prevent gambling in grain products, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a resolution of the Kansas State League of Local Building and Loan Associations, of Topeka, Kans., favoring an amendment to the income tax law, providing that incomes not exceeding \$500 in any one case derived by a member from his investment of savings in shares of a domestic

building and loan association or cooperative bank, shall be exempted from the operation of the law, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. GRONNA. I present a concurrent resolution of the Legislature of North Dakota, which will be printed in the RECORD under the rule. It provides for setting aside the most wonderful and picturesque section of country in the world for a national park, namely, the Bad Lands, including the Petrified Forest.

The concurrent resolution was referred to the Committee on Public Lands, as follows:

Concurrent resolution introduced by Mr. Carl B. Olsen, of Billings County.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

We, the Seventeenth Legislative Assembly of the State of North Dakota, beg leave to represent to your honorable bodies:

First. That there is in the western part of this State, lying within the boundaries of Billings County, near the town of Medora, a wonderful petrified forest, consisting of thousands of petrified stumps ranging in size up to 8 and 10 feet high and as much as 14 feet in diameter. This prehistoric forest, appearing in a certain stratum of soil, is apparently in its original position. A large number of the stumps being erect while others are prostrate, due to the action of the elements in wearing away the soil on which this forest grew, while others appear as huge mushrooms on pedestals of firmer soil. That there is to be found among these petrified stumps the fossil leaves of these once giant trees. These fossils or petrified trees are found in the greatest profusion on four sections of land.

Second. That the surrounding country is a wonderful and picturesque section of Bad Lands along the Little Missouri River, being a distinct type of country, very interesting and alluring to tourists and sightseers, and of great scientific value.

Third. That there are groves of pines and quaking aspens which are found almost nowhere else within the State of North Dakota. Cedars, ash, cottonwood, boxelders, cherries, plums, and berry trees abound in the hills and in the draws and canyons and along the Little Missouri River.

Fourth. That our late President, Theodore Roosevelt, loved this country and made it his home and that his cattle ranged over every section of this country while he was engaged in the stock business in Billings County, N. Dak.

Fifth. That this is the natural home of deer, elk, antelope, and buffalo, and that there is now a considerable number of deer living on this tract of land. Bald and golden eagles are plentiful.

Sixth. That the above-mentioned features and points of interest, including Roosevelt's range, are all contained in 33 sections of land, including 21,945.04 acres, being sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, 20, township 140, range 101; sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 23, and 24, township 140, range 102; sections 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, township 141, range 101; and sections 26, 27, 34, 35, 36, township 141, range 102, all west of the fifth principal meridian. Less than 5 per cent of this land is susceptible to cultivation.

Seventh. That, even though the southern border of this proposed park is but one-half mile from the town of Medora, which is located on the Northern Pacific Railroad and the Red Trail or National Park Highway, it is nearly all inaccessible under the more convenient modes of travel and a large part is only accessible with saddle horses. Due to this fact the scenic and scientific wonders of this region are almost wholly unknown except locally.

Eighth. That there are artesian wells and natural fresh-water springs at various points on this tract, which make possible the most delightful and ideal camping grounds.

Now, therefore, we, the Seventeenth Legislative Assembly of the State of North Dakota, believing that this wonderful fossil forest and this beautiful and fantastic section of Bad Lands, with its grotesque formation and its wonderfully colored buttes should be made accessible to scientists and sightseers and preserved inviolate for future generations, do hereby most respectfully petition your honorable bodies to take steps for the purchase of the above-described tract of land, and as much more as your honorable bodies may deem fit, and the establishment of a national park and game preserve. And we further respectfully request that the same shall be called Roosevelt Park as a lasting memorial to our beloved late President; and be it

*Resolved, by the Seventeenth Legislative Assembly of the State of North Dakota, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be and are hereby authorized and instructed to use all honorable means to induce the Congress of the United States to make the proposed Roosevelt Park a reality in the near future, under the care and supervision of the Federal Government. Also that the secretary of state of North Dakota be, and is hereby, requested and instructed to transmit a copy of this memorial to the President of the United States, the Secretary of the Interior, and to each House of Congress, to each of our national Senators and Representatives, and also a copy of this memorial, together with a blue print of this proposed park, to the chairman of the National Park Commission.*

This is to certify that the foregoing concurrent resolution originated in the House of Representatives of the Seventeenth Legislative Assembly of the State of North Dakota, the Senate concurring therein, and was adopted.

L. L. TINCHELL,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
H. LOOWSON,  
Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives.  
H. REEFORD,  
President of the Senate.  
W. J. PRATER,  
Secretary of the Senate.

Mr. GRONNA. I present a resolution adopted by the Knights of Columbus of the city of Grand Forks, which I ask may be printed in the RECORD and appropriately referred.

There being no objection, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

## Resolution.

Whereas at a meeting of the Grand Forks Council, held at Grand Forks on the 14th day of February, 1921, a thorough discussion of the Smith-Towner bill was had by the members present; and Whereas the said members unanimously voted to oppose the said bill for the following reasons:

1. Because it involves the menace of a Federal educational bureaucracy.
2. Because it destroys the constitutional principle by which rights reserved to the States or to the people are inviolate; in particular the educational independence of the States.
3. Because education, which is fundamentally local, it centralizes at the National Capital at Washington, thus subverting the whole traditional policy of the country.
4. Because centralized and "bureaucratized" education tends to become "ossified" education; involves the schools in the national curse of red tape, creates another army of Government employees, and substitutes the Federal official for the local superintendent.
5. Because it decreases educational efficiency and would throttle educational freedom.
6. Because it will add hundreds of millions of dollars to the country's already staggering financial burden for a wholly unnecessary, useless, and wasteful national department.
7. Because it is in reality taxing the North to educate the South.
8. Because it would work grave injustice to the schools and teachers of Massachusetts and all educationally progressive States.
9. Because notable educational authorities, with no personal interests to be served by the bill, see in it a menace to American education.
10. Because it is not an American ideal, but a foreign importation, wholly inconsistent with American ideals of freedom and liberty: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Grand Forks Council, for the reasons above stated, is unalterably opposed to the said bill and requests you as their Representative in Congress to use your influence in opposing its passage.

Dated February 14.

M. NORMAN,  
Grand Knight.  
EDWARD A. KETTER,  
Recording Secretary.

Mr. KEYES presented a resolution of executive officers of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of New Hampshire, of Concord, N. H., protesting against privileges to erect any monuments, statues, or portrait tablets within a radius of 200 feet of the National Memorial Arch at the intersection of Clay Street in the city of Vicksburg, Miss., which was referred to the Committee on the Library.

Mr. WARREN presented a joint memorial of the Legislature of Wyoming, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, as follows:

THE STATE OF WYOMING,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
State of Wyoming, ss:

I, W. E. Chaplin, secretary of state of the State of Wyoming, do hereby certify that the annexed copy of enrolled senate joint memorial No. 3, of the Sixteenth Legislature of the State of Wyoming, being original senate joint memorial No. 5, has been carefully compared with the original filed in this office, and is a full, true, and correct transcript of the same and of the whole thereof.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of Wyoming.

Done at Cheyenne, the capital, this 16th day of February, A. D. 1921.

[SEAL.]

W. E. CHAPLIN,  
Secretary of State.  
By H. M. SYMONS, Deputy.

Enrolled joint memorial 3, Senate, Sixteenth Legislature of the State of Wyoming.

Memorial to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States requesting of Congress prompt action on H. R. 15873 for extension of Federal aid for highway construction:

Whereas the Federal Government has heretofore and during the past years extended Federal aid to the several States of the Union for the purpose of constructing permanent highways; and Whereas by reason of such Federal aid many of the States have begun the construction of permanent State and interstate highways, which have been completed in part and the completion of which will necessitate further Federal aid; and

Whereas heretofore, on the 25th day of January, 1921, the Roads Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States did unanimously recommend an authorization for the appropriation of \$100,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, also the appropriation of \$3,000,000 for the national forest roads and trails, which said recommendation is known as H. R. 15873, by the terms of which bill further Federal aid will be extended to the States of the Union for further permanent road construction and completion of roads under construction under the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide that the United States shall aid the States in the construction of rural post roads, and for other purposes," approved July 11, 1916; and

Whereas the Legislature of the State of Wyoming did heretofore pass and adopt a law assenting to and agreeing to conform to the provisions of an act of Congress entitled "An act to provide that the United States shall aid the States in the construction of rural post roads, and for other purposes," together with all acts and legislation amendatory thereto or supplementary thereto, or which shall grant or authorize aid for the construction, improvement, maintenance, or repair of public roads or highways: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of Wyoming (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Congress of the United States be memorialized to take favorable and prompt action and to pass H. R. 15873 as unanimously recommended by the Roads Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States: Be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this memorial be sent to Senator FRANCIS E. WARREN, Senator JOHN B. KENDRICK, and Hon. FRANK W. MONDELL, Representative in Congress for the State of Wyoming.

W. W. DALEY,  
President of the Senate.  
L. R. EWART,  
Speaker of the House.

Mr. HARRIS presented a resolution of the board of directors of the Savannah Cotton Exchange, of Savannah, Ga., protesting against transferring the Hydrographic Office from the Navy Department to the Department of Commerce, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. PHIPPS presented a resolution of the Legislature of Colorado, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, as follows:

House joint resolution, by George R. Smith and George A. Pughe.

To the honorable COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE:

Whereas under date of January 20, 1921, the honorable Commissioner of Internal Revenue issued a ruling relative to the taxability of adulterated butter under section 4 of the act of 1902, thereby placing a tax of 10 cents per pound upon butter which is manufactured from cream which is high in acid and which has been neutralized with chemicals before churning; and

Whereas such ruling applies to approximately 80 per cent of the butter manufactured in Colorado and 75 per cent of the butter manufactured in the United States; and

Whereas the use of lime water for the purpose of neutralizing cream which is high in acid has been a recognized practice for many years' standing that has been carried on with the full knowledge of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and the various State and Federal authorities, and is in no way harmful or deleterious, and has in no degree ever been used as fraud or deception on any person or the public; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Twenty-third General Assembly of the State of Colorado (the Senate concurring therein), That we are opposed to this excessive tax, and the new interpretation of the old established law which seriously interferes with the operation of a great industry in the State of Colorado, and which has been built up under the prevalent interpretation that such practice and custom were not in conflict with the act of 1902, and which new interpretation will destroy the present wide market which the farmers and manufacturers have heretofore enjoyed; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our Senators and Representatives in Congress and to the Secretary of Agriculture at Washington, D. C.

Mr. WILLIS presented a resolution of Sandusky City Lodge, No. 14, of the Licensed Tugmen's Protective Association, of Sandusky, Ohio, favoring legislation placing a protective tariff on fish, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. BORAH presented a resolution of the Idaho Mining Association, of Boise, Idaho, favoring an amendment to the tariff law of 1913, "Schedule C of metals and manufactures of," as it relates to lead in ores, lead in mats, drosses or reguluses, lead in bullion or base bullion, lead in pigs or bars, lead in any other form or combination, etc., and also that a tariff on zinc and zinc ores be provided in conformity with the recommendations made by the American Zinc Institute, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a resolution of the Idaho Mining Association, of Boise, Idaho, favoring legislation for the protection of the gold-mining industry, which was referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

He also presented a resolution of the Idaho Mining Association, of Boise, Idaho, favoring a repeal of the 640-acre enlarged homestead grazing law, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also presented a petition of the Idaho Mining Association, of Boise, Idaho, favoring the enactment of Senate bill 4571, to amend the United States mining laws, which was referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

He also presented a resolution of the Idaho Mining Association, of Boise, Idaho, favoring a reduction in freight rates on ores, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

## OIL CONCESSIONS IN COSTA RICA.

Mr. BORAH. I offer a resolution and ask that it be read. If it leads to any debate I will not ask for its consideration.

The resolution (S. Res. 460) was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the President be, and he is hereby, requested, if not incompatible with the public interests, to transmit to the Senate such data and information as he may have relating to the acquisition of what is known as the Amory oil concession to certain subjects of Great Britain in Costa Rica, the time and manner of the acquisition of such concession, its extent, and the present status of the controversy between the Governments of Great Britain and Costa Rica relative to the same, including particularly a copy of a letter—if such is in the possession of our Government—written by a British subject to a certain Dr. Uribe in Costa Rica, purporting to give certain facts relative to the acquisition of said concession; also such data and information as may be available touching another oil concession known as the Pinto-Freulich concession, the time and manner of its acquisition, its extent, and its present status.

Secondly, such data and information as may be available relative to the visit of Mr. Bennett, British minister to Costa Rica lately made,

and the note which he dispatched to the Costa Rican Government demanding an adjustment of the Amory oil concession and certain other claims of British subjects.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, I hope the resolution will be agreed to.

The resolution was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to.

#### NATIONAL LOANS TO BELGIUM (S. DOC. NO. 413).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

*To the Senate and House of Representatives:*

I herewith call your attention to an agreement with Belgium made by the British and French premiers and myself, which is embodied in the following letter:

JUNE 16, 1919.

M. HYMANS,

*Ministre des Affaires Etrangères, Hotel Lotté, Paris.*

SIR: The Reparation Clauses of the draft Treaty of Peace with Germany obligate Germany to make reimbursement of all sums which Belgium has borrowed from the Allied and Associated Governments up to November 11, 1918, on account of the violation by Germany of the Treaty of 1839. As evidence of such an obligation Germany is to make a special issue of bonds to be delivered to the Reparation Commission.

Each of the undersigned will recommend to the appropriate governmental agency of his Government that upon the delivery to the Reparation Commission of such bonds his Government accept an amount thereof corresponding to the sums which Belgium has borrowed from his Government since the war and up to November 11, 1918, together with interest at 5 per cent unless already included in such sums, in satisfaction of Belgium's obligation on account of such loans, which obligation of Belgium's shall thereupon be canceled.

We are, dear Mr. Minister,

Very truly yours,

G. CLEMENCEAU.  
WOODROW WILSON.  
D. LLOYD-GEORGE.

In recommending to you that Congress take appropriate action with regard to this agreement, certain facts should be brought to your attention.

The neutrality of Belgium was guaranteed by the Treaty of London of 1839. In considering the reparation to be made by Germany it was agreed that the action of Germany in grossly violating this Treaty by an attack on Belgium, obligated the German Government under international law to repay to Belgium the costs of war. On this principle the Treaty of Versailles (Art. 232) provided that in accordance with Germany's pledges already given as to the complete restoration for Belgium, Germany should undertake, in addition to the compensation for material damage, to make reimbursement of all sums which Belgium had borrowed from the Allied and Associated Governments up to November 11, 1918, together with interest at 5 per cent per annum on such sums. This obligation was to be discharged by a special issue of bearer bonds to an equivalent amount payable in gold marks on May 1, 1923, or at the option of the German Government on the 1st of May in any year up to 1926.

For various reasons the undertaking defined in the above letter was not embodied in the Treaty. Belgium's obligations to the United States for advances made up to the date of the Armistice amounted to approximately \$171,000,000, and to England and France they amounted, I am informed, to about \$164,700,000. In view of the special circumstances in which Belgium became involved in the war and the attitude of this country toward Belgium, it was felt that the United States might well agree to make the same agreement respecting pre-Armistice loans to Belgium as England and France offered to do.

Advances made by the Treasury to the Belgian Government from the beginning of the war to the Armistice amounted to \$171,780,000. This principal sum, however, includes advances of \$499,400 made to enable the Belgians to pay the interest due November 15, 1917, and \$1,571,468.42 to enable the payment of the interest due May 15, 1918. The interest on the advances has been paid up to April 15, 1919, the interest due from May 15, 1918, to that date having been paid out of the Treasury loans for which the United States holds Belgian obligations, which, however, were made after November 11, 1918, the date of the Armistice. This latter advance would not come within the terms of the agreement above mentioned. If, therefore, the United States accepts payment of Belgian obligations given before the Armistice by receiving a corresponding amount of German obligations, it would seem that it should receive German obligations amounting to \$171,780,000 with interest from April 15, 1919.

Although it is understood that England and France will take their share of the German bonds when received by Belgium, I am informed that the Reparation Commission has not as yet

finally determined the details of the issuance of the necessary bonds by the German Government. A recommendation at this time that suitable legislative action should be taken may appear somewhat premature, but in view of the approaching termination of my Administration I have brought this matter to your attention, hoping that suitable action may be taken at the appropriate time.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

22 February, 1921.

#### HOUSE BILLS REFERRED.

The following joint resolution and bills were severally read twice by their titles and referred as indicated below:

H. J. Res. 465. Joint resolution for the appointment of one member of the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 15662. An act to extend temporarily the time for filing applications for letters patent, for taking actions in the United States Patent Office with respect thereto, for the reviving and reinstatement of applications for letters patent, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Patents.

H. R. 16043. An act to authorize the incorporation of companies to promote trade in China; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 8032. An act to provide for the erection of memorials and the entombment of bodies in the Arlington Memorial Amphitheater, in Arlington National Cemetery, Va.; to the Committee on the Library.

H. R. 11307. An act to amend section 5146 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, in relation to the qualifications of directors of the National Banking Association; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

#### AMENDMENT OF TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 4897) to amend section 9 of an act entitled "An act to define, regulate, and punish trading with the enemy, and for other purposes," approved October 6, 1917, as amended, which was to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That subdivisions (2) and (3) of subsection (b) of section 9 of an act entitled "An act to define, regulate, and punish trading with the enemy, and for other purposes," approved October 6, 1917, as amended, be, and hereby are, amended so as to read as follows:

"(2) A woman who, at the time of her marriage, was a subject or citizen of a nation which has remained neutral in the war, or of a nation which was associated with the United States in the prosecution of said war, and who, prior to April 6, 1917, intermarried with a subject or citizen of Germany or Austria-Hungary and that the money or other property concerned was not acquired by such woman, either directly or indirectly, from any subject or citizen of Germany or Austria-Hungary subsequent to January 1, 1917.

"(3) A woman who, at the time of her marriage, was a citizen of the United States and who, prior to April 6, 1917, intermarried with a subject or citizen of Germany or Austria-Hungary, and that the money or other property concerned was not acquired by such woman, either directly or indirectly, from any subject or citizen of Germany or Austria-Hungary subsequent to January 1, 1917."

Mr. NELSON. I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House.

The motion was agreed to.

#### WILHELM ALEXANDERSON—CONFERENCE REPORT.

Mr. SPENCER submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 12634) for the relief of Wilhelm Alexanderson, having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendment.

SELDEN P. SPENCER,

HENRY W. KEYES,

*Managers on the part of the Senate.*

G. W. EDMONDS,

E. C. LITTLE,

*Managers on the part of the House.*

Mr. SPENCER. I ask that the report be agreed to.

The report was agreed to.

#### JOHN E. MOORE CO.—CONFERENCE REPORT.

Mr. SPENCER. I present one other conference report of the same type.

Mr. TOWNSEND. I do not object if it does not take any longer than the other report, but we have fixed an hour to vote to-day and there are several Senators who would like to have an opportunity to speak on the bill before the Senate. The Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE] has not finished his address, and I do not feel that it is fair to the Senate to allow

business to intervene at this time which will at all interfere with the order.

Mr. SPENCER. I will say to the Senator that if it takes any time I will let it go over.

The report was read, as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 11572) for the relief of the John E. Moore Co. having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendment.

SELDEN P. SPENCER,  
HENRY W. KEYES,  
*Managers on the part of the Senate.*  
G. W. EDMONDS,  
E. C. LITTLE,  
*Managers on the part of the House.*

The report was agreed to.

#### PRIVATE PENSION BILLS.

Mr. McCUMBER. I ask unanimous consent that all private pension bills upon the calendar be rereferred to the Committee on Pensions.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The bills recommitted to the Committee on Pensions are as follows:

S. 4985. A bill granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy and of wars other than the Civil War and to certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors;

S. 5002. A bill granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors;

H. R. 13944. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent children of soldiers and sailors of said war;

H. R. 14063. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy and certain soldiers and sailors of wars other than the Civil War and to widows of such soldiers and sailors;

H. R. 15196. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent children of soldiers and sailors of said war;

H. R. 15546. An act to repeal certain portions of an act entitled "An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent children of soldiers and sailors of said war," approved June 5, 1920;

H. R. 15661. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent children of soldiers and sailors of said war;

H. R. 15900. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy, and certain soldiers and sailors of wars other than the Civil War, and to widows of such soldiers and sailors; and

H. R. 15901. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent children of soldiers and sailors of said war.

#### PAYMENTS DUE RAILROAD COMPANIES.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 15836) to amend the transportation act, 1920.

[Mr. LA FOLLETTE resumed and concluded the speech begun by him yesterday. See Appendix.]

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CURTIS in the chair). The question is on the amendment offered by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE], which the Secretary will read.

The READING CLERK. The Senator from Wisconsin moves, on page 2, after line 21, to insert:

(c) That no payment of money shall be made to any railroad company under this act except and until it shall be determined by the Interstate Commerce Commission, upon full investigation, and finding duly entered thereon, certifying (1) that such railroad company has not, since March 1, 1920, paid or contracted to pay unreasonable and extravagant prices for railway supplies, equipment, repairs, and renewals charged to its maintenance account, or (2) that it has not paid or agreed to pay unreasonable sums as salaries to its officers or directors, or (3) that it has not otherwise managed and conducted its business in a dishonest, inefficient, or uneconomical manner in violation of the terms of the transportation act of 1920.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I demand the yeas and nays on agreeing to the amendment.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the reading clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. FERNALD (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from South Dakota [Mr. JOHNSON]. I transfer my pair to the junior Senator from Vermont [Mr. PAGE] and vote "nay."

Mr. HARRISON (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. ELKINS]. I have been unable to get a transfer, and not knowing how the junior Senator from West Virginia would vote on the pending question, I withhold my vote.

Mr. POMERENE (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Iowa [Mr. CUMMINS], but I understand that if present he would vote as I intend to vote. Therefore I feel privileged to vote and I vote "nay."

Mr. SMITH of Maryland (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Vermont [Mr. DILLINGHAM]. I understand, however, that he would vote as I shall vote, and I feel at liberty to vote. I vote "nay."

Mr. TOWNSEND (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Arkansas [Mr. ROBINSON]. I think he would vote as I am going to vote, but I shall take no chances. I transfer my pair to the senior Senator from Vermont [Mr. DILLINGHAM] and vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. EDGE. I transfer my general pair with the junior Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. OWEN] to the senior Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BRANDEGEE] and vote "nay."

Mr. GLASS. I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Illinois [Mr. SHERMAN]. In his absence I withhold my vote.

Mr. KIRBY. I have a general pair with the junior Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. KEYES]. In his absence I withhold my vote.

Mr. HENDERSON. I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Illinois [Mr. McCORMICK], which I transfer to the senior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HITCHCOCK] and vote "nay."

Mr. LODGE (after having voted in the negative). I have a general pair with the Senator from Georgia [Mr. SMITH], but on this bill and all questions pertaining to it I am at liberty to vote. I will, therefore, allow my vote to stand.

Mr. TRAMMELL. The Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. COLT], with whom I am paired, is not present. I transfer my pair to the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH] and vote "yea."

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CURTIS). I wish to announce that the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. KEYES] is absent on official business. If present, he would vote "nay." He is paired with the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. KIRBY].

I desire also to announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. FALL] is paired with the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. KENDRICK], and that the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PENROSE] is paired with the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS].

The result was announced—yeas 19, nays 47, as follows:

#### YEAS—19.

Ashurst	Gore	King	Sheppard
Borah	Gronna	La Follette	Simmons
Chamberlain	Harris	McKellar	Stanley
Culberson	Johnson, Calif.	Overman	Trammell
Fletcher	Kenyon	Phelan	

#### NAYS—47.

Ball	Hale	New	Sutherland
Beckham	Henderson	Phipps	Swanson
Calder	Jones, N. Mex.	Poindexter	Thomas
Curtis	Jones, Wash.	Pomerene	Townsend
Dial	Kellogg	Ransdell	Underwood
Edge	Knox	Reed	Wadsworth
Fernald	Lenroot	Shields	Walsh, Mont.
France	Lodge	Smith, Md.	Warren
Frelinghuysen	McLean	Smith, S. C.	Watson
Gay	Moses	Smoot	Willis
Gerry	Myers	Spencer	Wolcott
Gooding	Nelson	Sterling	

#### NOT VOTING—30.

Brandegge	Harrison	McCumber	Robinson
Capper	Heflin	McNary	Sherman
Colt	Hitchcock	Newberry	Smith, Ariz.
Cummins	Johnson, S. Dak.	Norris	Smith, Ga.
Dillingham	Kendrick	Owen	Walsh, Mass.
Elkins	Keyes	Page	Williams
Fall	Kirby	Penrose	
Glass	McCormick	Pittman	

So Mr. LA FOLLETTE's amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is still in Committee of the Whole and open to amendment.

Mr. STANLEY. I move to strike out subsection (b) of the bill after the words "Section 209," in line 10, page 2.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kentucky offers an amendment, which will be stated.

The READING CLERK. On page 2, strike out lines 11 to 21, inclusive, which read as follows:

(b) In ascertaining the several amounts payable under either of such sections the commission is authorized, in the case of deferred debits and credits which can not at the time be definitely determined, to make, whenever in its judgment practicable, a reasonable estimate of the net effect of any such items and, when agreed to by the carrier or express company, to use such estimate as a definitely ascertained amount in certifying amounts payable under either of such sections, and such estimates so agreed to shall be prima facie but not conclusive evidence of their correctness in amount in final settlement.

Mr. STANLEY. Mr. President, it is admitted that 90 per cent of all claims made by the railroads may be definitely ascertained at this time—all operating charges, all contracts about which there is no contention. In addition to that there are a number of claims pending in the nature of lis pendens. There are thousands of cases now unadjudicated in the courts—damage suits, questions on the interpretation of contracts, on the value of services performed, or the quality of materials furnished. These are not questions cognizable for the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The great strength, the one thing upon which we depend in this hour of trial for the railroads, is the implicit faith of the country at large in the wisdom and the fairness and the justice and the incorruptibility of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The Interstate Commerce Commission has all that it can do. It can not, if it would, transform itself into a court, and, Mr. President, it should not if it could. Those who are familiar with the history of the growth of the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission over the conduct of railroads remember the old contention that the Interstate Commerce Commission should not exercise a purely judicial function.

Now, to illustrate: A has suffered damage by reason of some personal injury and has sued corporation B for so many thousand dollars. This bill provides that the Interstate Commerce Commission shall go into a voluminous record touching the quantum of personal injuries and shall find out how much A ought to recover, and then shall determine that amount, and, if the railroad agrees to it, it shall be prima facie evidence that a case in court has been justly settled.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has no process whatever; it is not equipped to try such cases; it is not equipped to pass on the delicate questions of law; it is not equipped to cross-examine witnesses and to pass upon complicated questions of fact. To impose upon the Interstate Commerce Commission the stupendous task of sitting as a court and passing upon thousands of suits now pending in various parts of the country is, to my mind, absurd.

In addition to that, Mr. President, there is nothing to be gained by it. Under subsection (a) of this bill, just at the minute the railroad can definitely determine what is due it, we shall have established a method by which it can be paid without delay. If A has a suit against the Baltimore & Ohio or the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. and a judgment is rendered against them and the railroad agrees that that judgment is final, that judgment may be brought to the attention of the Interstate Commerce Commission, so much money due, and it can issue a certificate, and that settles it. As fast as the courts now instituted for that purpose pass without additional expense upon cases now pending before them, their judgment will automatically be filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission and those cases will be settled. To allow the Interstate Commerce Commission to exercise a purely judicial function, to usurp the province of the courts—a power that has never before been intrusted to it—would establish a dangerous precedent.

In addition to the viciousness of the precedent, it would be a waste of the valuable time of the commission and would not materially relieve the courts. All that has to be done under section (a), for which I voted and of which I heartily approve, is to permit the unliquidated damages to be determined, the undecided cases to be decided, and automatically the claims may be adjusted. To convert the Interstate Commerce Commission into a guessing school, to have it make estimates of the amounts that are due the various railroads or the amounts that the railroads owe to various litigants, if the matter is to be judicially determined, will involve as much additional work as the commission is now performing. If those amounts are to be roughly guessed at it will mean injustice either to the people or to the carriers. The railroads are, or ought to be—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired.

Mr. STANLEY. I did not know there was a time limit. I ask unanimous consent to be allowed to proceed for five minutes longer.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the unanimous-consent agreement the Senator from Kentucky is limited to 10 minutes.

Mr. STANLEY. Very well.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment proposed by the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. STANLEY].

Mr. TOWNSEND. Mr. President, I do not think it is necessary for me to offer any answer to the argument which has been made, and I am as anxious as anyone can be to dispose of the pending measure in order that the Agricultural appropriation bill may be considered, but I will say that paragraph (b) was suggested by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The Senate committee included in its bill originally a provision to the effect that the Interstate Commerce Commission might negotiate an agreement with the railroads which should be conclusive. It went to the House, and the House changed "conclusive" to "prima facie," and your committee, knowing that if this bill is to become a law it must not be sent to conference and thus be subject to renewed discussion when the conference report comes to the two Houses, felt that it was the part of wisdom to agree to what the House had done.

This is the object of it—and I say this as applying to other suggestions that have been made on the subject: In the first place, the bill provides only for the certification of payment of amounts definitely determined as belonging to the railroads and appropriated therefor by Congress. That means that the Interstate Commerce Commission will offset every possible claim of the hundreds that the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE] has mentioned by withholding a sufficient amount from the railroads to cover any possible emergency that might involve the Government in loss. The commission felt that if it were authorized to negotiate with the railroads, if it had the right to consider all of the proposed claims which might be pending or which were at all probable, it could thus secure a quick and final settlement—the very thing which the Senator from Wisconsin most desires.

This provision only gives the commission the right to negotiate with the railroads on their pending claims or any proposition for a claim and thus determine as to what amount should be paid in final settlement of all of these claims. This plan can not result in loss to the Government. It is possible it may result in gain.

Your committee believed, Mr. President, that it was a wise thing for us to do, and I repeat, unless there is great and fundamental objection to this kind of a proposition, those Senators who desire to terminate this measure at this session of Congress can not well afford to send it to conference and thus subject it to the debate which will occur in both Houses by the minority who are opposed to the pending legislation under any conditions. Therefore I ask, unless it is clearly shown to be necessary for good legislation, that no amendments shall be adopted at this time.

Mr. KELLOGG. Mr. President, I desire to say merely a word or two. Your committee spent many days considering this subject. This provision of the bill, subdivision (b) was not suggested by the railroads, but was urged by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Mr. Commissioner Clark explained that there were damage suits for personal injuries and suits for overcharges of freight and for damage to freight pending or which might be pending in the courts. Of course the total amount would be small as compared with the total due to the railroads.

Mr. STANLEY. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Minnesota yield to the Senator from Kentucky?

Mr. KELLOGG. I will answer a question, but I have not much time.

Mr. STANLEY. I hope the interruption will not be taken out of the Senator's time. The Senator is a great lawyer and I wish to ask him this question: Has any act of Congress creating the Interstate Commerce Commission or enlarging its powers ever authorized it to exercise a purely judicial function and pass on the relative rights of the railroad and a litigant in a damage suit?

Mr. KELLOGG. I can not yield further, but I will answer that question. The original act taking over the railroads gave the President a greater power to settle with the railroads in regard to disputed claims than this bill gives to the Interstate Commerce Commission in settling such questions with the railroads.

Mr. STANLEY. That is not my question.

Mr. KELLOGG. I can not yield further to the Senator; I am sorry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Minnesota declines to yield.

Mr. KELLOGG. Mr. Commissioner Clark explained that the total amount of the claims was small as compared with the total amount due the railroads; that the amount of these claims would not decrease the amount due the railroads but would only increase it, and it was in the interest of the public to give the commission power, instead of holding these small claims up through years, perhaps, of litigation, to make an adjustment, which they could make with absolute safety to the public. Of course they would not pay over any money to the railroads without reserving a sufficient sum to protect the Government against all possible claims. When we remembered that these claims would only increase the amount due the railroads instead of decreasing it, we felt as though it was in the interest of economy and in the interest of the public to permit this power to be reposed in the commission. It is not as great a power as we conferred upon the President and his Director General to settle with the railroads the disputed claims during the two years of Government operation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment proposed by the Senator from Kentucky. [Putting the question.] By the sound the "noes" seem to have it, and the amendment is rejected.

Mr. STANLEY. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

Mr. POMERENE. Mr. President, I beg the indulgence of the Senate for just a few minutes.

The question here, the principal question, is simply this: Assuming that there is a debt of \$10,000,000 concededly due from the Government to a railroad company, and there is another debt of \$100,000, which is disputed, and honestly disputed, should the Government refuse to pay any of the \$10,000,000 until after the other \$100,000 claim is settled?

Under the holding of a local court the Government was not obliged to and could not, so it was claimed, pay any part of it until the entire indebtedness was determined. The pending bill is simply for the purpose of enabling the Government to pay its debt as it is known and determined. As a result of the failure to pay these debts the railroads have not been able to pay their material men; they have not been able to pay for new equipment; they have not been able even to pay for their coal.

I have in my office a letter from one of the large coal companies of Cleveland in which they tell me that the New York Central Railroad Co., the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. owe them very large sums of money, and they are not able to get a dollar upon these claims. As a result they are very much embarrassed.

And now, if I may take a moment to answer some of the statements which were made here yesterday and perhaps to-day with regard to the enormous profits, and so forth, which the railroads have made under existing freight and passenger rates, I want to call the Senate's attention to a statement which I received this morning from the Secretary of the Interstate Commerce Commission. It comes in answer to a telephonic message from me. The figures have been tabulated by Dr. Lorenz, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Interstate Commerce Commission. I expect to introduce into the Record this statement as it comes to me from the Interstate Commerce Commission, but before I do so I want to call the attention of the Senate briefly to just a few figures contained in the statement to indicate the earnings and the expenditures of the railroads.

In 1917 the operating revenues of all of the class I roads were \$4,050,463,579.

In 1920 the operating revenues were \$6,213,489,049.

In 1917 the operating expenses were \$2,858,212,210.

In 1920 they were \$5,810,970,021.

In 1917 the ratio of operating expenses to operating revenues was 70.57 per cent.

In 1920 the ratio of operating expenses to operating revenues was 93.53 per cent.

In other words, of their gross earnings there would be less than 7 per cent with which to pay taxes and interest on bonds and possible dividends.

If I may go further, figured on the basis of the traffic of 1917, the increase in operating revenues for the year 1920 over 1917 was \$2,600,000,000; but let us look at the other side of the ledger.

The increase in wages alone for the year 1920 over 1917 was \$2,156,417,594.

The increase in the cost of fuel to the railroad companies in 1920 over 1917 was \$200,000,000.

The increase in taxes for 1920 over 1917 was \$60,000,000.

So you see that nearly the entire increase in revenues was consumed by the increase in wages, the increase in coal, and

the increase in taxes; and I have said nothing whatsoever about the increase in materials.

Mr. President, I do not care to take further time; but I think that if Senators want to know what the facts are they will be interested in having this communication read, and I therefore send it to the desk and ask that it may be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Secretary will read as requested.

The reading clerk read as follows:

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION,  
BUREAU OF STATISTICS,  
February 21, 1921.

Memorandum regarding increases in revenues and expenses of steam roads since 1917.

The revenues and expenses as shown by the monthly reports of Class I roads, 1917 to 1920, are as follows:

Calendar year.	Operating revenues.	Operating expenses.	Net operating income.	Operating ratio.
1917.....	\$4,050,463,579	\$2,858,212,210	\$974,778,637	70.57
1918.....	4,926,593,957	4,017,209,501	693,111,170	81.54
1919.....	5,184,230,244	4,419,988,750	515,793,287	85.26
1920.....	6,213,489,049	5,810,970,021	67,823,711	93.53

It will be seen that in spite of an increase of over \$2,000,000,000 in operating revenues, the net return has been nearly eliminated because of an increase of about \$3,000,000,000 in operating expenses. This is reflected by the increase in the operating ratio.

The volume of traffic in 1917 was slightly below that of 1918 and 1920, but somewhat greater than that of 1919. The principal source of the increased revenues is from the increase in rates. Certain increases granted by the commission in 1917 became operative for the full year 1918, but the general increase effective in June, 1918, of 25 per cent in freight rates, was reflected in the revenues of that year for only the last half of the year. In 1919 no general increases were made. In the calendar year 1917 Class I roads received an average revenue per ton mile of 7.15 mills, while in 1919 the corresponding figure was 9.73 mills, an increase of 2.58 mills per ton mile. Applied to the total freight traffic of 1917, namely, 394,465,400,493 ton miles, the increased freight charges per annum over the basis existing in 1917 amounted to approximately \$1,017,720,000. In 1920 the increase in freight rates was made applicable late in August. While this increase has been estimated at 33 1/3 per cent, the statistics do not indicate that the increase realized has been as great as that. Taking an increase over 1919 of 30 per cent for illustration, the increase would be 2.919 mills per ton mile, which when applied to the traffic of 1917 would produce approximately \$1,151,440,000.

Passenger fares were also increased in June, 1918, and again in August, 1920. In 1917 the average revenue was 2.000 cents per passenger mile, as against 2.541 cents in 1919, an increase of 4.51 mills. Applied to the traffic of 1917, or 39,476,858,549 passenger miles, this amounts to approximately \$178,000,000 annually. The increase allowed in 1920 was 20 per cent. Reports available at this time indicate that an average increase of 4.6 mills per passenger mile was realized. Applied to the 1917 traffic as above, the increased annual revenue amounts to \$181,589,000. There has also been added a surcharge on Pullman travelers for the benefit of the railroads, amounting to perhaps \$25,000,000 annually, and an increase in compensation for carrying the mail yielding about \$45,000,000 annually.

The increases above mentioned total nearly \$2,600,000,000 annually on the basis of the traffic of 1917.

On the side of expenses, wages are the principal source of increase. Increases were granted in 1918 and made retroactive to January 1 of that year. Further increases were granted from time to time by the Director General of Railroads, and there was an increase of about 22 per cent in July, 1920, granted by the United States Railroad Labor Board, the increase being made retroactive to May 1, 1920. According to statistics published by the Interstate Commerce Commission for the first six months of 1920, the pay roll of Class I roads without any of the increase granted by the Labor Board was \$1,596,680,268, which, for 12 months would have been \$3,193,360,536. The actual pay roll in 1917 was \$1,739,482,142, an increase of \$1,453,878,394. Twenty-two per cent of the \$3,193,360,536, is \$702,539,200. This added to the \$1,453,878,394 gives a total increase in wages over the 1917 basis of \$2,156,417,594.

It may further be assumed that the fuel consumed in 1917 would, at the prices paid by railroads in 1920, have cost \$200,000,000 additional annually. Increased taxes account for about another \$60,000,000. In addition there were increases on materials, the amount of which can not be given at this writing.

It should be said that all of the figures showing the results of increases in rates and costs are subject to revision, and are given at this time merely to illustrate roughly where the increased revenue came from and where it went. No statement can be made at this time as to the extent to which the roads were under or over maintained during 1920.

If the rates granted in August had been in effect during the whole year 1920, the roads would have made a better showing. What showing will be made in 1921 depends so much on the extent to which traffic revives and to what extent economies in expenditure can be effected that it is quite impossible to make a prediction. It may be noted, however, that in October, 1920, the best month under the new rates and fares and under the new wage schedules, the net railway operating revenue was \$86,455,487.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there further amendments as in Committee of the Whole? If not, the bill will be reported to the Senate.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AMENDMENT OF FEDERAL RESERVE ACT.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S.

4683) to amend section 11 (m) of the act approved December 23, 1913, known as the Federal reserve act, as amended by the acts approved September 7, 1916, and March 3, 1919, which was, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That section 11 of the act approved December 23, 1913, known as the Federal reserve act, as amended, be further amended by striking out the whole of subsection (m), and by substituting therefor a subsection to read as follows:

"(m) Upon the affirmative vote of not less than five of its members the Federal Reserve Board shall have power to permit Federal reserve banks to discount for any member bank notes, drafts, or bills of exchange bearing the signature or indorsement of any one borrower in excess of the amount permitted by section 9 and section 13 of this act, but in no case to exceed 20 per cent of the member bank's capital and surplus: *Provided, however,* That all such notes, drafts, or bills of exchange discounted for any member bank in excess of the amount permitted under such sections shall be secured by not less than a like face amount of bonds or notes of the United States issued since April 24, 1917, for which the borrower shall in good faith prior to January 1, 1921, have paid or agreed to pay not less than the full face amount thereof, or certificates of indebtedness of the United States: *Provided further,* That the provisions of this subsection (m) shall not be operative after October 31, 1921."

Mr. McLEAN. I move that the Senate concur in the House amendment.

Mr. GRONNA. Mr. President, as a member of the committee, I should like to know from the chairman of the committee what changes were made by the House.

Mr. McLEAN. I will say to the Senator that this bill merely extends the time for which the Federal reserve banks may discount eligible paper that is secured by Government bonds. In the Senate bill the time was extended to the 1st of January, 1922. This amendment extends it to the 31st of October next.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Connecticut that the Senate concur in the House amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

#### AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. GRONNA. Mr. President, I move that the Senate resume the consideration of the Agricultural appropriation bill.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 15812) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922.

#### BERNARD M. BARUCH AND JOHN D. RYAN.

Mr. THOMAS resumed and concluded the speech begun by him earlier in the day. The entire speech is as follows:

Mr. President, the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of yesterday contains a very bitter attack upon two prominent and reputable citizens of the United States, whose services to their country during the late war were conspicuous and invaluable. The details of this attack have been distributed all over the United States by the Associated Press, and the people of the country are by this time familiar with them. The substance or basis of this attack reveals nothing of a novel character, but consists of a repetition of charges made heretofore, and its alleged justification rests upon a newspaper criticism of the author of the attack, who has seen fit to resent and to denounce it by turning his own vocabulary of abuse upon these two gentlemen. I regret very much, Mr. President, that any Member of either House should take advantage of his high position and under its privileges to spread in the RECORD of congressional proceedings charges which, if true, should be exposed and their authors punished by the proper authority; charges which, if false, inflict cruel, unjust, unwarrantable, and incalculable pain and injury upon their victims.

I am morally certain that these charges can not be true, and but for the obvious rules of propriety, which limit criticisms of Members of either House by Members of the other, I should be constrained to speak more strongly concerning this subject than under the circumstances is possible; as strongly, indeed, Mr. President, as I do characterize it as a private citizen, beyond the confines of the Senate Chamber.

A few days ago the country was startled by the charge that Mr. Charles M. Schwab, who had been requested to assume and who had assumed charge of our shipping construction activities, had received for personal expenses the sum of \$269,000 from the public funds, and that the voucher or the account had either strangely disappeared or could not be accounted for, or had been mysteriously manipulated. That furnished a 10-days' sensation to the press, and this man's good name was bandied from lip to lip in terms of disgust and contempt. In many instances he was denounced as a thief, and it is not surprising that upon his appearance before the committee to vindicate himself he lost control of his emotions and burst into tears as he mentioned the cruel reflection upon his good name and business reputation.

Mr. President, modern public opinion seems to have reversed the old presumption of innocence, and has placed the burden

of proof upon every man charged with criminal misconduct, however malicious the charge or however irresponsible the maker of it, who must pass the rest of his life with a blasted reputation unless he is able to sustain the burden and vindicate himself beyond reasonable doubt. Even then he must listen to the whisperings of malice and of enemies to his dying day. I do not believe that a more sincere patriot exists in America than Charles M. Schwab, nor a man who did more for his country and made greater sacrifices during the war, the soldiers alone excepted, than this distinguished citizen of the great State of Pennsylvania. The committee of investigation unanimously exonerated him from the charge, Democrats and Republicans alike joining in this tribute to his integrity and his character, and the Nation has approved that vindication. If they have not, they should do it forthwith. The ignominy cast upon him was more than an affront. It was a moral and political crime.

Mr. Schwab is a Republican. I do not mean to say that his vindication was due to that circumstance, but it is a singular fact that Bernard M. Baruch and John D. Ryan, equal in their patriotism and integrity to Mr. Schwab, both of whom have also been investigated, have not been similarly acquitted, as they should be, affiliate with the Democratic organization. Can it be that the investigations of the conduct of the war which have microscopically examined everything of a semisuspicious character, whether of fact or of rumor, are too eager to discover mere political material to do justice to the good name of every man prominently concerned for his country during the world conflict and whose reputations are the most precious of all their possessions?

More than a year ago I placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the answer of Mr. John D. Ryan to the charges and insinuations then made against him, a fact which the public has long since forgotten, while the charges against his integrity are still active and in public circulation. I have known Mr. Ryan ever since he was a young man just starting out in the world to earn a living. He was then a citizen of my State engaged in the oil business and representing an independent oil concern. He was then clean and capable as he has been ever since. From that humble position through the sheer force of his abilities and his energy as a man and as a citizen he advanced from post to post until he has become one of the great business captains of his generation, and a shining mark for the envenomed shafts of malice and falsehood.

Mr. President, I have just been informed of an arrangement for the morning of which I was ignorant; hence I shall yield the floor in a moment. But I shall resume the subject before the session closes. Let me say before I take my seat that I know of no more patriotic class of citizens evolved by the war than the dollar-a-year men, men who left their own enterprises and their own businesses and flocked to the city of Washington, who freely gave their time, their experience, their intelligence to the welfare of the Nation, and with one or two exceptions so performed their duties as to demand the grateful appreciation of their countrymen. Before I take my seat I must also pay my tribute to the high character, the spotless integrity, and the disinterested patriotism of Mr. Baruch. I do not hesitate to say that he contributed individually as much as, if not more, than any single individual to the vigorous and successful prosecution of the war. In discharging the great responsibilities placed upon him he met all personal expenditures out of his own pocket. He is millions of dollars poorer with the close of the war than at its beginning, and he would disdain to make any claim against the Government for his disbursements. He is able because of the men who know and believe in him to bear with serene composure these monstrous charges against his integrity as a man and an administrator. No man enjoying the immunity of privilege should from his high position denounce the helpless citizen—who has neither recourse to the courts against him for the vindication of his character nor for damages to his reputation—unless he be justified by personal knowledge of the facts, and only then because required in the discharge of an inexorable public duty to do so.

This is especially true when the object of the charge is personally unknown to him who makes it. And that is here an expressly admitted fact. It is easy to loosen the floodgates of denunciation, to accuse others of crimes, of treason, and official misprision; yet wholly impossible to restrain their consequences albeit their victim be guiltless and wholly wronged. Yet all of us are prone to do this. Hardly a day passes that we do not denounce some nation or some official in terms of opprobrium which our sober reflection condemns. It is wrong, it is indefensible, it is cowardly, and in the case of nations it may prove dangerous.

Mr. President, the specific charge reiterated against Mr. Baruch yesterday is that his—

Baruch's reputation as a man of integrity in the business world, an efficient war administrator of honor, and a private citizen of distinguished position is not liable to suffer from the grotesque attack of WILLIAM E. MASON, Illinois Member at large of the House of Representatives and unequaled notoriety seeker in Congress. He first says that Mr. Baruch, as chairman of the War Industries Board, "stole \$50,000,000 in copper alone," and then when called upon by Mr. Baruch to submit his evidence immediately to Congress and to the Attorney General of the United States refuses to do so now, but declares that he will amend his statement to read that "you and your associates stole \$200,000,000 in copper alone."

It so happened, Mr. President, that in 1917 my attention was drawn to an agreement which had been entered into between Mr. Baruch, as chairman of the War Industries Board, and representatives of the copper industry of America, some time during the early summer of 1917, which fixed the price for Government consumption at 16½ cents per pound, as against the then prevailing rate of over 26 cents per pound.

That arrangement, while beneficial to the Government, which had become the great consumer, threatened to close a number of small mining concerns which were making a small profit at the prevailing price, owing to the enormous increase in the cost of production. One of those mines was situated in the State of Utah, and, being requested by Mr. SMOOT, the senior Senator from that State, to accompany him, we interviewed Mr. Baruch, calling his attention to this drastic consequence of the fixation of that price for copper.

A few great companies would profit, not unduly, but profit considerably, under that arrangement, while a number of small concerns would necessarily go to the wall, and it was that condition, Mr. President, quite as much as any other, which resulted in a subsequent elevation of the price to a point under which the smaller producer could exist. The Senator from Utah, well posted regarding the industry, laid the facts and figures before the chairman, who reluctantly acknowledged their correctness. As a matter of course, he could not establish one price for the large and another price for the small producers.

I have no doubt, Mr. President, that the copper companies profited after the Government and its allies became practically the sole consumer of that metal.

The assertion, however, that the chairman of the War Industries Board was an owner of shares in any of these copper companies is wholly unfounded, for he divested himself of every interest the possession of which might conflict with the proper discharge of his duties in that great position, with the single exception of an interest in certain tungsten properties in the State of California, then regarded as of nominal value. This stock, however, earned large dividends during the year 1918, every dollar of which belonging to the chairman of the War Industries Board was by him turned over unconditionally to and impartially divided between those great semipublic organizations, like the Young Men's Christian Association, which were then ministering to the welfare and endeavoring to supply many of the needs of the American Expeditionary Force.

My recollection is that Mr. Ryan was identified with the Red Cross from the commencement of the war, and became actively identified with the Government, when, at the request of the President of the United States, he assumed control of aviation production. He also resigned his positions in those great business organizations with which he had long been identified, and in the upbuilding of which he had been largely conspicuous, to the end that he might devote his time unremittingly to the service of the Government. From that time on he, too, was disinterestedly engaged in doing his part toward the successful prosecution of the war.

During all that time many of those now hounding the administration were then engaged in obstructing the operation of the Government, were denouncing our war activities, and sometimes predicting its ultimate defeat.

Mr. President, what must be the effect of these malign reflections upon the public spirit of America, when, unhappily, we shall hereafter be engaged in other great conflicts involving the Nation's life, if men of genius and business ability and practical experience, who give their time to the service of their country, and serve it well, must encounter subsequent venomous denunciation, arraigned as criminals, investigated with microscopic avidity, and held up to the contempt, the indignation, and the hatred of mankind? I do not complain of fair, complete, impartial, and nonpolitical investigation. Such action is always helpful. But what possible inducement can be offered to the disinterested patriotism of the average citizen if, forsooth, he is to assume public activities in the public interest he must thereafter expect to be denounced as a scoundrel, branded as a criminal, and held up to the indignant contempt of the present and other generations? But one consequence can result from this malign practice. It must inspire the indifference of the men sorely needed in the hour of national travail not only to their own obligations, but to the country which they would but dare not serve.

Our allies do not treat their great men, either civilian or military, in that manner. On the contrary, for their great services they are rewarded by the grateful recognition of an appreciative country. I do not hesitate to say that if men like Schwab and Baruch and Ryan had been citizens of France or of Italy or of England, they would long ago have been knighted for their services and justly rewarded by a grateful people. At the close of the war Britain elevated Field Marshal Haig to the peerage.

Every honor, civic and military, was paid him. He received a stipend sufficiently large to make him comfortable for life. Thus France rewarded her great heroes Joffre and Foch, and she honored herself thereby. But when the gallant Pershing returned, flushed with victory, the pride of the entire Nation, the living embodiment of militant Americanism, the Congress of the United States met in joint session and permitted him to address them for half an hour. Has it ever done anything else? His promotion to the rank of General was grudgingly bestowed.

Such is the contrast between the reception and the treatment of our own great men and that of their compeers across the sea. Our civilians are flouted, suspected, accused, and libeled. Why, Mr. President, I can conceive of no more ignominious spectacle than the appearance before the assembled Senators and Representatives of the United States of the victorious General of our Armies, the hero of the greatest conflict known to history, and essaying the rôle of humble speaker to the Nation's Legislature, which up to this time have not even honored him with a sword or other material symbol in acknowledgment of his services and as a reward for the victories which he and the Army under him achieved.

Of course, corruption abounded during the war. That is true of every war in history and of every country engaged in war. It is an inescapable epidemic. I was reading a few nights ago some rather disgraceful chapters of the Civil War in Rhodes's history of the United States. He reveals a condition then prevailing more corrupt and more demoralizing than anything that has yet been revealed by a partisan investigating committee anxious to secure material aspersing the men then in charge of public affairs, military, naval, and political, during the war just ended. At that time a major general of the United States Army was involved. He used his high command to speculate in contraband goods. A Secretary of War was so involved that his resignation, if not demanded, was thankfully received. Contracts for materials were more shamelessly profiteered in than anything that has been revealed thus far in the recent war; but they have been forgotten. It is the immediate situation which inspires interest and arouses condemnation.

The main fact, which always survives inferior events in history, is the splendid result of that tremendous conflict. It vindicated the cause of the Union and changed us from a loose federation of States to a unified and splendid Republic. The time is not far distant when the outstanding fact that this administration fought and won the greatest war in history will overshadow every consideration, and the pestiferous insects infesting the country, stinging and goading the great figures of contemporary history, will have perished with the poisonous atmosphere that gave them birth. If they are remembered at all, they will be remembered as are a few traducers of the immortal Lincoln, whose history requires their occasional mention.

Mr. President, I have said all and perhaps more than is necessary. These men can not speak here for themselves. Albeit they can be traduced, vilified, and misrepresented with impunity, and the Record which embalms these charges should carry with it some remonstrance and some feeble words in appreciation of the services which they have rendered their country. It is their only recourse, as has been suggested by my friend the Senator from Ohio [Mr. POMERENE]. I would be recreant not only to my sense of justice but to the high opinion and the warm friendship which I entertain for both these great Americans if I sat silent at a time when their good names and their reputations are being assailed.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President, as the name of a very distinguished citizen of my own State is coupled with the one who was the subject of the very eloquent address just concluded by the Senator from Colorado [Mr. THOMAS], I feel impelled to say a word.

Mr. John D. Ryan is charged jointly with Mr. Baruch in this theft of "\$50,000,000 in copper alone," as it is expressed. If Mr. John D. Ryan and his associate had had their way, I never would have been a Member of this body at all. They succeeded in keeping me out of it for two years. I am under no obligation to them whatever; but that fact does not deter me from saying that in my estimation Mr. Ryan, as well as Mr. Baruch, gave to it in the time of stress of the Government most valuable services in a spirit of the most exalted patriotism, for

which they are entitled to better treatment than has been accorded them.

From the time he quit after more than a year's arduous labor down to this day Mr. Ryan, particularly, has been hounded and assailed with accusations touching his motives in entering the public service and his acts while he was devoting himself unstintingly to it. The plain truth is that, like many other men of great capacity and success in business, moved by patriotic considerations when the war broke out, Mr. Ryan came to Washington and placed his great talents as a business organizer at the disposal of the American Red Cross, becoming its business manager, a position which would scarcely be chosen by one seeking an opportunity to profit, legitimately or otherwise, by the calamity into which the Nation had been plunged. He occupied that position until he was invited, when the country was aghast at the apparent collapse of the effort to produce aircraft in quantity, to take charge of the business end of the Air Service. If the results in that branch did not meet expectations, it was through no fault of his. Just as soon as the armistice was signed he tendered his resignation as Assistant Secretary of War and returned to his private business, having, as he thought, done all the service that he could in the crisis which was before us. The most urgent invitation was extended him to remain in the public service. I speak knowingly with respect to the matter. Yet he declined to do so, and the reward that has come to him has been as detailed by the Senator from Colorado. Not a word of recognition or appreciation has come from any source, except as some Members of the Senate or House have been moved by the attacks made upon him to say a word in commendation of his faithful service and of his devotion to the cause of his country.

So far as accusation touching copper is concerned, the plain truth has been repeatedly exposed upon the floor of both Houses of Congress. Copper was commanding in the market 32 or 33 cents a pound at the time a price on that commodity was fixed. By the ordinary procedure that was then being observed in the adjustment of prices, in order that the Government should not be subject to unjust exactions, an arrangement was made by which copper was offered to the Government at 23 cents a pound, and upon that basis purchases were made. Purchases, of course, were made from the company with which Mr. Ryan had been associated, the greatest producer of copper in the United States, as well as from other companies; but it is conceded that he had absolutely nothing to do with fixing the price, and if he did have anything to do with it there is no one who can assert that the price under all conditions was not fair and reasonable. Yet these gentlemen are subjected to these continued and continuing attacks upon the floor of one House of Congress where immunity is enjoyed. It is time that those who really appreciate the services that were rendered by the great big business men of the country during the war to marshal the assets and call out the material resources of the country for its successful prosecution should have something said in their defense and in their praise as well.

Mr. MYERS. Mr. President, I very heartily indorse all that the distinguished Senator from Colorado [Mr. THOMAS] has said about the treatment that has been accorded some of the great men, great leaders of industry, of the country who came to the aid of our country in its dark hour of distress during the World War, and the injustice that has been done them by accusations made in connection with the proceedings of some congressional committees and some words reported to have been spoken at times on the floor of the House of Representatives. I also agree very heartily with what the Senator from Colorado has said about the treatment that has been accorded by Congress to Gen. Pershing, who I am sure occupies a very warm spot in the hearts of true and loyal American citizens. I think it a very poor recompense for the great services that Gen. Pershing rendered and the high and responsible position that he occupied in the affairs of the world during that great conflict. I have felt a sense of shame about it ever since Gen. Pershing's return to this country, and I feel that it is treatment of which Congress should be ashamed. Gen. Pershing is entitled to a great deal more honor and recognition than he has received at the hands of Congress.

I am sure that all the Senator from Colorado [Mr. THOMAS] said about Mr. Baruch and Mr. Ryan is merited, and they merit much more than could be said of them. I know the tribute of the Senator from Colorado is merited, because I am acquainted with both of the gentlemen, Mr. Baruch and Mr. Ryan. I have no doubt that what the Senator from Colorado said about Mr. Schwab is merited, too, although I do not have the honor of his acquaintance. I agree also with the very just tribute which my able colleague [Mr. WALSH of Montana] has paid to the high standing and integrity of Mr. John D. Ryan, a resident of the State

of Montana, whom I have long known, and the very able and distinguished services which he rendered his country most unselfishly in time of war at a great personal sacrifice to himself. Mr. Ryan is a gentleman of the highest standing; one whose integrity is beyond question with all who know him. I have never heard of it being questioned at any time or place or in any manner, except through indirection and implication in the proceedings of a congressional investigating committee that very apparently and evidently for political purposes went out of its way to cast reflections upon Mr. Ryan, which I am sure are keenly resented by all who know Mr. Ryan and his high standing, his great integrity, and his untarnished honor in all business and personal matters, and, in fact, in every phase of life. I have previously referred several times upon the floor of the Senate to this subject and expressed my opinion of this unjust treatment of Mr. Ryan, and I shall not have much more to say about it now. Indeed, Mr. Ryan's reputation is such that it does not need much defense, and none at all with those who know him. However, I am again impelled to express my condemnation of the unjust treatment he has received at the hands of some persons under the guise of official authority, and I shall ever be ready to do so when the subject may be mentioned at any time or place.

I think one of the most deplorable results of the late war has been the very evident disposition on the part of congressional committees in some instances to conduct investigations of war operations from a bitterly partisan standpoint and to make politics out of official investigations of the conduct of the war in its various branches. I think it is very blameworthy and exceedingly deplorable and I deeply regret it. I was glad to see that during the progress of the war there was very little politics displayed in either branch of Congress. I was glad to see that the Republican Senators and Representatives as a rule stood behind the President and behind all branches of the administration in the conduct of the war just as loyally and unselfishly as did Democratic Senators and Representatives; but, in my opinion, since the cessation of hostilities there has been a very plain disposition in some instances in investigation of the conduct of the war by congressional committees to inject politics into the investigation instead of trying to obtain facts and produce beneficial results. That was strikingly shown, I think, when a congressional committee which conducted a long and exhaustive investigation of some phases of the conduct of the war encountered in the course of its proceedings some charges of dishonesty against Mr. Charles M. Schwab, who, I believe, is a Republican. Mr. Schwab took the stand and simply denied the charges in toto and, I have no doubt, denied them truthfully. I am satisfied there was no foundation for them and that they were very grossly unjust to Mr. Schwab. The committee, however, as reported by newspaper accounts, without having any proof for or against, other than the charges and denial, immediately and on the spot accepted Mr. Schwab's denial and issued a statement with much publicity acquitting Mr. Schwab of all guilt and wrongdoing preferred in the charges. I have no doubt Mr. Schwab deserved the acquittal. However, equally wrongful charges of misconduct were made before a congressional investigating committee against Mr. Baruch and Mr. Ryan, both of whom are prominent Democrats, and both of whom denied in the most unequivocal manner those charges, just as Mr. Schwab denied the charges against him. In addition, Mr. Ryan, at least, I know brought much proof to corroborate his denial, but so far as I know to this day that committee has never, either officially or unofficially, denied or retracted any of the charges against Mr. Ryan or Mr. Baruch, nor have any members of that committee individually, so far as I know, other than the one member who is a Democrat, denied or repudiated any of the charges made against those gentlemen or either of them. One member, who is a Democrat, was vigorous in his denunciation of the charges against Mr. Ryan. It is a singular and significant proceeding and something that I do not relish at all. It shows partisanship, and I think it very unfair and unjust.

So far as I am concerned, I acquit all of those gentlemen of any wrongdoing. Reflections upon them are undeserved. I am sure they all rendered very valuable services to their country when their services were badly needed, and that they did so at great sacrifice to themselves. They deserve credit for what they did. They contributed very largely to the winning of the war. I believe that Mr. Ryan and Mr. Baruch are entitled to the same clearance of malevolent charges as was given to Mr. Schwab. Whether it is ever officially granted or not, I am sure they will have it in the hearts of those of their countrymen who know them and know their integrity, character, and worth and the services which they rendered to their country in time of war. Their records are such that political quibbling and accusations can not besmirch them.

## AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed consideration of the bill (H. R. 15812) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922.

Mr. ASHURST. Mr. President, I ask the attention of the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry [Mr. GRONNA]. I have no disposition to delay this bill. On the contrary, I have reasons to urge its immediate passage. The able Senator from North Dakota [Mr. GRONNA], the chairman of the committee, has patiently waited for several days, indeed for four weeks, with this bill on the calendar, seeking an opportunity to have it considered. To-day his son graduates from the academic department of George Washington University. That young man entered the Great War as a private, but such skill, courage, and efficiency did he exhibit that he soon became a first lieutenant in the heavy artillery, which means, of course, that he has a profound knowledge of higher mathematics and the physical laws governing the hurling of projectiles. The chairman on the committee sits in this Chamber to-day when he should be elsewhere, for I think he owes it to his son to be present at the graduation, but the Senator deems his duty to the country to be paramount. In view of these circumstances, of course, no Senator should or would delay this bill a moment beyond what debate is actually necessary to give the reasons for the appropriations made herein. At the risk, however, of consuming 15 minutes of the time of the Senate, I will ask the chairman of the committee to recur to page 20 of the bill. I desire to propose an amendment to the committee amendment at that point.

Mr. GRONNA. Mr. President, consent was given to take up committee amendments first, but I will say to the Senator I have no objection to the reconsideration of those amendments. I know the Senator is deeply interested in them.

Mr. ASHURST. I will be brief. I do not intend to go out on any unreturning parabola in the short speech that I am going to make supporting my amendment.

Mr. President, I propose the amendment which I send to the desk to the committee amendment. I will ask the Secretary to read the same.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN in the chair). Without objection, the vote whereby the committee amendment on page 20, line 5, was agreed to is reconsidered. The Secretary will now state the amendment proposed by the Senator from Arizona to the amendment reported by the committee.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY. On page 20, line 5, where the committee proposes to strike out "\$51,860" and insert "\$56,860," the Senator from Arizona proposes to insert in lieu thereof the figures "\$66,860."

Mr. ASHURST. Mr. President, my amendment proposes to increase the appropriation by \$10,000, making the total \$66,860, which is the sum estimated by the Department of Agriculture. This is the item "for investigating the physiology of crop plants and for testing and breeding varieties thereof." The Department of Agriculture estimated for that work the sum of \$66,860, whereas the Committee on Agriculture of the Senate has granted only \$56,860.

This is an important item; it is the item which carries the money with which the Bureau of Plant Industry under the Department of Agriculture has conducted the remarkably interesting investigations of the mysteries of plant life.

It was from appropriations carried in such an item that the Department of Agriculture began the cultivation of the Deglet Noor date and the caprifig Smyrna fig.

I read as follows from the estimates:

The date industry is fast becoming established in this country. At the present time nearly a quarter of a million dollars a year is being invested in new plantings. The industry is centered upon the culture of the Deglet Noor variety, a date of highest quality, which, however, deteriorates in storage, so that it is desirable that other varieties be established. Offshoots of an Egyptian variety, the Saidy, which improves in storage, and of the Hayany variety, a soft date suitable for home use in Arizona, have been secured and should be tested out. As the result of a bag method of ripening dates, the percentage of fancy dates of the Deglet Noor variety as grown in the Coachella Valley of California has been more than doubled and the number of pickings reduced from 12 to 2. In addition, the final curing of the fruit is greatly simplified, being accomplished by proper handling in a moist, warm chamber for only a few hours. With the new introduction of offshoots and the discovery of this bag-ripening method, it becomes essential to conduct demonstration gardens in the more promising localities in southern California, Arizona, and Texas. Of the increase requested, \$10,000 will be necessary for adding proper facilities at the Indio date garden; \$7,000 for conducting testing and demonstration gardens in the Imperial Valley of California and the Salt River Valley of Arizona, and for enlarging the capacity of the garden at Laredo, Tex., and \$3,000 for experimental work in the warm valleys of Nevada and Utah in order to determine the possibilities of commercial date culture in such localities, and certain greenhouse experiments in connection with the working out of the most satisfactory methods for rooting date offshoots.

Mr. President, the Deglet Noor dates to-day will grow in alkali soil, which is deleterious, if not deadly, to most vegetation, and the date trees are able to withstand the terrific simoons, or desert sandstorms.

I have here a small box of these Deglet Noor dates [exhibiting]. When first produced in this country this date cost \$2 a pound, but the investments have been so great that the cost of producing the dates has been reduced so that they may be sold at a price where they are within reach of people of moderate means. I ask consent to print in the RECORD at this point a statement as to these dates.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the statement will be printed in the RECORD.

The statement referred to is as follows:

DEGLET NOOR DATES M'ZAR VARIETY, FROM MECCA, CALIF.

Grown on very sandy soil at the Cooperative Date Garden, Mecca. Ripened by the Trabut-Drummond bag method, which increases percentage of fancy dates at Mecca from 30 per cent to 64 per cent, cuts the number of pickings from 12 to 2, shortens and simplifies final maturation in the curing room. This method will doubtless extend date culture throughout the Imperial, Yuma, Salt, and Gila River Valleys in California and Arizona, and the middle section of the Rio Grande Valley in Texas. This new discovery, together with the definite recognition of three distinct strains of Deglet Noor and the fruiting of at least four Deglet Noor seedlings of high quality and full Deglet Noor flavor, puts an entirely new face on the date industry in the Southwest and makes it perhaps the most promising fruit industry for the irrigated valleys of the Southwest having a subtropical desert climate.

Mr. ASHURST. In order that these dates may be sampled by various Senators, I will ask a page to pass them around from one Senator to another, so that Senators may ascertain for themselves how delicious they are.

Mr. President, I will take up the question of the caprifig Smyrna fig.

Mr. PHELAN. Mr. President, do I understand the Senator to say that the dates of which he has invited Senators to partake are California dates?

Mr. ASHURST. Yes.

Mr. PHELAN. Dates are produced in Arizona, are they not?

Mr. ASHURST. Oh, yes; and of the same quality; they are grown in large quantities in Arizona; but my modesty precludes me from passing around Arizona dates as specimens.

Mr. POMERENE. I will ask the Senator which are the better, the California or the Arizona dates?

Mr. ASHURST. The Arizona date is the better.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Arizona yield to the Senator from Texas?

Mr. ASHURST. I yield.

Mr. SHEPPARD. A number of similar experiments have also been made in Texas.

Mr. ASHURST. Similar experiments have been made in Laredo, Tex.; and \$3,000 of this \$10,000 increase asked for is for the purpose of proving that these dates may be grown in Laredo, Tex.

I now pass on to another very interesting subject, the caprifig Smyrna figs. I have on my desk a box of Smyrna figs.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. Mr. President, will the Senator allow an interruption?

Mr. ASHURST. With pleasure.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. I should like to know if the Senator from California [Mr. PHELAN] expects to exhibit some Arizona dates. I understand that the Senator from Arizona is exhibiting California dates, and I wanted to know if the Senator from California would return the courtesy, and on what day we might expect him to do so.

Mr. PHELAN rose.

Mr. ASHURST. Let him pass around California wine. [Laughter.]

Now, Mr. President, I must proceed. I do not want to take too much time, but I wish to be heard for a moment on this question. Let me say again that this item is the appropriation under which was discovered the practicability of planting and cultivating in this country the Egyptian cotton, and for every dollar that the Government has appropriated for purposes carried in this item the income-tax returns, mark you, are each year twenty times the amount of the appropriation. In other words, for every \$100,000 that was invested by the Government for such purposes the Government receives annually \$2,000,000 in income taxes.

These Smyrna figs which I now exhibit are figs of the drying type, such as are grown about Smyrna, in Asia Minor, and also in California and somewhat in Arizona. This type of fig begets no fruit unless the flowers are pollinated by a minute wasp—the so-called fig insect—which carries the pollen from the caprifig to the cultivated Smyrna fig when in flower.

The insect was introduced into California by the Department of Agriculture in the spring of 1899, and caprifig orchards were established by the Bureau of Plant Industry in order to enable

Smyrna fig growers to be sure of a supply of the indispensable fig wasp when their orchards came into bearing. The present production is about 500 cars a year and is rapidly growing. Thousands of acres of new plantings of Smyrna figs are being made every year.

These sample figs are of the Lob Ingir variety, sometimes called Calimyrna, and were grown at Fresno, Calif., cured in the best California process perfected by Mrs. Fred Hansen.

For several years the Department of Agriculture has been testing a number of crosses of varieties of citrus fruits, and has produced, for example, the Sampson Tangelo and the Thornton Tangelo, a fruit which is a cross between the orange-tangerine and the grapefruit. This fruit has a pale, orange-colored juice and highly flavored pulp. It may be eaten out of hand like a tangerine, but is better when halved and eaten like a grapefruit. Moreover, there is no tendency to squirt its juice into a human eye when a spoon is inserted into its segments.

Mr. GRONNA. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Arizona yield to the Senator from North Dakota?

Mr. ASHURST. Certainly.

Mr. GRONNA. I realize, as do all the members of the committee, having had this item under very careful consideration, that it is a very important item, and a very wonderful showing has been made both in California and in Arizona. Will not the Senator reduce the amendment which he has offered from \$10,000 to \$5,000? So far as the committee are concerned, we will have no objection to allowing the \$5,000 to go to conference.

Mr. ASHURST. Mr. President, that is kind on the part of the chairman, and, of course, I am glad to agree to that. I will ask leave, therefore, to modify my amendment so as to strike out "ten" and insert "five."

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. Mr. President—

Mr. ASHURST. I yield for a minute.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. I just want to ask the chairman of the committee what amount we allowed? As I see it, we increased the amount \$5,000 over the House item.

Mr. GRONNA. Yes.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. What is the amount that the representative of this interest asked for when he appeared before us?

Mr. GRONNA. The representative asked for \$15,000 more. The committee gave him \$5,000 more.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. And now the Senator's proposition is to agree, as far as he may under the circumstances, to \$5,000 additional?

Mr. GRONNA. Yes; so as to increase the appropriation \$10,000 above what the House allowed.

Mr. ASHURST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent at this point to include in the Record a pamphlet by Mr. Walter T. Swingle, with respect to these fruits, and other memoranda and pamphlets on the subjects to which I have referred.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The matter referred to is as follows:

#### THE FIG IN CALIFORNIA.

(By Walter T. Swingle, physiologist in charge of Plant Life History Investigations, United States Department of Agriculture.)

#### SOME POINTS IN THE HISTORY OF CAPRIFICATION AND IN THE LIFE HISTORY OF THE FIG.

As some of my hearers may not be familiar with the figs of the Smyrna type, I shall preface my remarks with a short account of this remarkable fruit tree.

#### OUTLINE OF THE LIFE HISTORY OF THE FIG.

The fig, like the cottonwood, the carob, the pistache, and some others, exists in two forms, male and female. The female trees alone bear fruit, and the male trees, or caprifigs, as they are called, produce pollen, which when carried to the flowers of the female trees cause the fruits to set and fertile seeds to develop.

From this point on, the complications begin that make the life history of the fig one of the most interesting chapters in natural history. The pollen is carried from the male flowers of the caprifig tree to the female flowers of the ordinary fig tree exclusively by a very small wasplike insect, the *Blastophaga pscens*. The fig tree is absolutely dependent on the visits of this insect for a crop of seeds, and in its turn the *Blastophaga* can live and breed only in the caprifigs. This mutual dependence, or symbiosis as naturalists call it, is one of the most striking cases known and dates back to somewhat remote geological epochs.

The caprifig tree bears fruits that at first sight much resemble ordinary figs, and which, though seldom edible, finally soften and fall off. If a caprifig be cut open before it ripens fully it will be seen to be full of grains that look much like seeds. These grains are minute galls, each one of which contains a fig insect. Finally, when the insects are ready to cut their way out of the galls, the mouth of the caprifig opens and a ring of male flowers, situated just below, begins to shed pollen abundantly. The female *Blastophaga* (which alone issue from the caprifigs) get coated with this pollen as they crawl out and carry it to the female flowers which line the young budding figs on the female trees. The dusting of the female flower with pollen causes the fruit to set and to bear fertile seeds.

Now, the caprifig tree in order to support the *Blastophaga* must bear a succession of caprifigs; in most fig-growing countries there are three

generations of caprifigs, called, respectively, the winter, spring, and summer generations, often known by the Neapolitan names—*mamme*, *profchi*, and *mammone*. Though it is a deciduous tree, the caprifig must carry a crop of nearly ripe but dormant caprifigs through the winter on its bare branches.

The true nature of the fig and caprifig trees as outlined above has been obscured by the fact that many varieties of the female or ordinary fig tree bear abundant crops without any pollination, and hence the *Blastophaga* is not needed in growing such varieties (which happen to be just the ones which alone are grown in central and northern Europe and in the New World). Ordinary figs are analogous to navel oranges, which, having no pollen, likewise produce fruit without being pollinated, and, like navel oranges, have no fertile seeds.

It was only when the culture of Smyrna figs was attempted in this State, a quarter of a century ago, that it was realized that something was wrong, and it was only 18 years ago that it was finally proved that figs of this class set no fruit unless pollinated.

In the orchards about Smyrna, in Greece, about Naples, in Algeria, in Portugal, and in many other localities in the Old World caprifigs containing *Blastophagas* ready to come out are suspended in the branches of the fig trees to facilitate the transfer of pollen by the insect. This operation is called caprification.

#### ANCIENT HISTORY OF CAPRIFICATION.

The operation of caprification dates back to remote antiquity. Already in the time of Herodotus, in the fifth century B. C., caprification was so well known as to be used as a self-evident example in explaining (falsely, as it happened in this case) the artificial pollination of the date palm as practiced in ancient Babylon.

Aristotle, in a little-known chapter of his History of Animals (bk. 5, ch. 26), written about 340 B. C., gives a short account of the process that could scarcely be improved to-day. He said:

"The fruits of the caprifig contain small animals called *psenes*. These are at first small grubs, and when their envelopes are broken, *psenes*, which fly, come out; they then enter the fruits of the fig tree and the punctures they make there prevent these fruits from falling before they are ripe. So the countrymen take the trouble to put branches of the caprifig in the ordinary fig trees, and also plant caprifigs near the common fig trees."

Theophrastus, a pupil of Aristotle, gave a still fuller account of the operation, and was the first writer to mention that some sort of figs set fruit without being caprifigged. All of the later Greek and Latin writers on natural history refer to caprification as a well-known horticultural process.

Recent studies of Solomon Reinach, the celebrated oriental scholar, go to show that caprification was very well known in the earliest Greek times before written history began. His researches led him to think that in the earliest times there was a sacred mystery play—a cult of the fig tree and of caprification analogous to the Eleusinean mystery play—in which the wheat head played the principal rôle. He thinks that the word *sycomphante*, still a part of all modern languages, originated in these rites, and was, indeed, applied to the priest who at the critical moment during the ceremonies showed the fig branch (*syco*=fig, *phantein*=to show) just as the analogous priest, the hierophant, in the rites of Demeter, showed the wheat head. The cult of the fig he supposes to have degenerated in early times, so that the *sycomphante*, once respected and feared, came to be a cheap charlatan; hence, the modern significance of the word. If Reinach's views are correct, the cult of the fig must have been of great antiquity for it to have become degenerated and almost forgotten before the classic Greek period.

Again, in ancient Rome, there are traces of important ceremonies that date back to the semimythical times of Romulus and Remus wherein caprifig branches were in a midsummer festival (about the time caprification would be practiced in that latitude). Now caprification is unknown in central Italy, and has doubtless been forgotten for many centuries about Rome (the great naturalist, Pliny, did not have any personal knowledge of caprification), yet at the very dawn of history we find signs that caprification was once practiced there.

Strabo, the great Greek geographer, attended school when a lad some 2,000 years ago near the present town of Aidin, the center of the Smyrna fig industry. Now, Strabo reports that in his day the figs of that region were highly esteemed and brought the highest price in the markets. This record goes to show that fig culture has been the principal industry in this region for two millennia, the oldest fruit industry of which we have any record, for the date orchards that were the admiration of Herodotus at Palmyra and Babylon perished ages ago.

These few examples suffice to show that in beginning the practice of caprification the fruit growers of California are reviving an operation older than the record history of mankind.

#### HISTORY OF CAPRIFICATION IN CALIFORNIA.

As noted above, it was not until the culture of Smyrna figs was attempted in California as a result of Mr. G. P. Rixford's introduction of cuttings, in 1880 and 1882, that it was realized that something was lacking, and not until Mr. George C. Roeding, in 1890, and Dr. Gustav Eisen and Mr. E. W. Maslin, in 1891 (Dr. Gustav Eisen informs me, since this lecture was delivered, that as early as 1874 his attention was called to the necessity for caprification for figs of the Smyrna type by Dr. John Bleasdale, a Catholic priest, who had been educated in Portugal, and who was familiar with caprification. Becoming convinced of the need of caprification, Dr. Eisen read a paper before the Fruit Growers' Convention as early as November, 1885, describing the operation. His views led him into a controversial correspondence with Dr. H. H. Behr, of the California Academy of Sciences, during the years 1881 to 1885. The artificial pollination of Smyrna figs was discussed as a means of proving the necessity for caprification, then strenuously denied by Behr and many others, including Mr. E. W. Maslin. Dr. Eisen "had no opportunity of trying direct pollination (from want of caprifig pollen) until 1891, in the last days of July." At his request, Mr. E. W. Maslin accompanied him to the orchard of James Shinn at Niles, Calif., where pollen from a "Bulletin" caprifig tree (introduced in 1880 or 1882 by Mr. G. P. Rixford) was transferred to young Smyrna figs, causing them to "come to perfection as large, ripe and luscious figs, in every way perfectly developed, with numerous perfect seeds." The experiments of Dr. Eisen at Niles were, therefore, the outcome of discussions begun many years before, first, artificially pollinated Smyrna figs that it was proved that caprification was absolutely necessary with this type of figs. This new California point of view was first published in convincing form by Dr. Gustav Eisen in a bulletin of the California Academy of Sciences issued January 11, 1896 (Eisen, Gustav, Biological Studies on Figs, Capri Figs and Caprification, in Bull. Cal. Acad. Sci. (2) 5: 897-1003, Jan. 11, 1896), which attracted wide attention both in this country and in Europe. It should be noted that after the elaborate investigations of Gasparrini made at

Naples from 1845 to 1865, which resulted in his denying the efficacy of caprification, botanists and educated men generally the world over had come to consider caprification to be merely a peasant's superstition analogous to the hanging of horseshoes in favorite fruit trees to make them fertile.

The result of Eisen's memoir was to change all this and convince the scientific world that caprification was after all no idle folly, but a vitally necessary operation in the culture of drying figs of the Smyrna type. As I shall show later on, the successful introduction of the *Blastophagus* into California was brought about largely through Dr. Eisen's memoir.

#### INTRODUCTION OF BLASTOPHAGA INTO CALIFORNIA.

The first introduction of the *Blastophaga* was made by H. E. Van Deman, then pomologist of the Department of Agriculture, who, in the spring of 1890, imported caprifig cuttings from Asia Minor, some of which had fruits attached from which issued the first fig insects ever seen in the New World. Some of these cuttings, and doubtless some of the *Blastophagas*, were sent to California.

The second introduction was made in the spring, and the third in the summer, of 1891 by Mr. James Shinn, of Niles, who received from a missionary resident in Smyrna caprifigs from which the insects issued after arrival. They failed to get established, though they were liberated in a large "Bulletin" caprifig growing on Mr. Shinn's place at Niles.

The fourth introduction was made in 1892 by Mr. George C. Roeding, of Fresno, who received from Mr. Thomas Hall, of Smyrna, in June and July, several shipments of caprifigs from which *Blastophagas* issued but failed to get established.

The fifth introduction was made in the early spring of 1895 by Mr. George C. Roeding, who received from Mr. Anthony C. Denotvitch, then traveling in Asia Minor, a package of caprifigs in good condition, from which, however, the insects never issued.

The sixth introduction was made in March and April, 1898, by me. I was studying caprification at Naples at the time, and sent a number of packages of caprifigs to the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., from where they were forwarded to Mr. George C. Roeding at Fresno. The earliest shipment reached Fresno on April 15, but though the *Blastophagas* came out, they failed again to establish themselves.

The seventh and last, the finally successful introduction, was made by me in March, 1899, when I sent from Algiers a number of packages of caprifigs, the first of which reached Mr. George C. Roeding on April 6, 1899. These insects entered the young caprifig buds on a number of trees bred there and established themselves permanently in California.

#### HISTORY OF THE FINAL AND SUCCESSFUL INTRODUCTION OF BLASTOPHAGA INTO CALIFORNIA.

(In this sketch I have not considered the introduction of the fig insect, which occurs in the wild figs of Mexico, as these insects can not live in the caprifig.)

As there has been some misunderstanding as to how my introductions came to be made, I thought the fruit growers of this State would perhaps be interested to know just how they happened.

I spent the spring of 1896 in Naples, and while there had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of Prof. Paul Mayer, one of the foremost European students of caprification. I was busy with other work at that time, however, and did not attempt any detailed work on the fig.

However, in March of 1898 I was again in Naples, where I enjoyed the facilities of the International Zoological Station through the courtesy of the director, Prof. Anton Dohrn. In the meantime I had read Dr. Eisen's memoir on caprification, and happening to see the operation being carried out on a caprifig tree a day or two after my arrival, I decided to study anew the whole subject of caprification in a region where it was a standard horticultural practice. At that time I had never been in California, and all I knew about California conditions I learned from Eisen's paper. I was abroad on leave of absence, paying my own expenses, and undertook the work wholly on my own initiative and at my own expense. During the course of my work I never received any suggestions from California or from anywhere in America, for the simple reason that I did not myself know when I sailed, early in March, just what I would do at Naples, and after I went into the work there was not time for any letters to reach me, even if any had been sent. I had at that time not yet seen the now famous letter of the State board of trade, signed by Mr. E. W. Maslin, Mr. J. A. Filcher, and Mr. B. N. Rowley, and received no instructions from the Secretary of Agriculture or anyone else. I am forced to make this public disclaimer in view of the mistaken statements that have been published in this State as to the inception and conduct of my work.

While working at Naples I did have the benefit of the advice of Prof. Paul Mayer and of Count Solms Laubach, also a famous student of figs and caprification.

After looking into the matter for a few days I decided to try to send the *Blastophaga* to California in the firm winter generation caprifigs, which could be shipped in March, when the weather at Naples was still cool. My first shipment, containing caprifigs whose cut stems had been waxed and which were wrapped simply in tin foil and shipped by samples post, was sent to Washington and reshipped from there, reaching Mr. George C. Roeding in Fresno on April 15. Insects issued from the caprifigs, and as soon as I learned this I was sure I could succeed in establishing the *Blastophagas* by my method, for I had found, on studying the matter, that there was a great range in the time of ripening of the winter generation caprifigs, which could be had all the way from the oases of the Sahara Desert to Botzen, in southern Tyrol. I did not hope to strike the right season in California the first time, and as a matter of fact the winter generation caprifigs from Naples and Smyrna ripen too late in spring to reach California at the proper time.

In July, 1898, I entered the service of the newly established section of seed and plant introduction, of which Mr. David G. Fairchild was in charge.

My letter of instructions from Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson authorized me to continue my work on caprification, and accordingly, in March, 1899, I went to Algiers, where, with the amiable cooperation of Dr. L. Trabut, Government botanist of Algiers, I soon found abundant caprifig trees laden with the nearly ripe winter generation caprifigs. I shipped them in the same manner as the spring before, and my first shipment reached Washington, D. C., on March 31, when it was reshipped by Dr. L. O. Howard, reaching Mr. George C. Roeding on April 6. A caprifig tree at Fresno was covered with cheesecloth and the insects liberated inside the tree.

Little attention was paid to the tree after this until June 23, 1899, when Mr. John C. Jones in collecting pollen from caprifigs for the artificial fertilization of a few Smyrna figs found a caprifig containing

male *Blastophagas* and still unopened galls containing female *Blastophagas*. Of course, the tented tree was now given immediate attention. Most of the insects had escaped, but a few caprifigs were found still full of *Blastophagas*, some more were found on an adjoining tree and a few in distant parts of the orchard, proving that some of the insects had escaped from the tent when liberated in April and had found other caprifig trees, in which they had bred.

The insects managed to get established in the summer generation caprifigs, and by November 10, when I visited the orchard, thousands of *Blastophagas* were present and were then entering and laying eggs in the young buds of the winter generation caprifigs. During the following year, 1900 (from the middle of March to the end of September, 1900, Mr. E. A. Schwarz, a most competent and conscientious entomologist and naturalist, stayed at Fresno studying the *Blastophaga* and caprification. These studies, published in part only in Dr. L. O. Howard's paper "Smyrna Fig Culture in the United States" (Yearbook, U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1900, pp. 79-106, pl. 1-8), are the most complete ever made on the life history of the fig insect, and have also cleared up many points in the natural history of the fig and caprifig, the *Blastophagas* were abundant enough to be of use in caprifigging and producing the first crop of figs ever produced by the splendid Smyrna fig orchard which had been for many years kept up at a total loss—a standing monument to Mr. Roeding's faith in the ultimate success of the industry.

I might say that after making my first efforts to introduce the *Blastophaga*, in the spring of 1898, I received many suggestions, but neither the California growers nor the entomologists of Washington had any faith in my system, being of the opinion that a small tree covered with caprifigs should be dug up and shipped over. The trouble was, as I soon found, that it was impossible to find young and small caprifig trees bearing winter generation caprifigs. Only large trees bore them, and the expense of moving them would have been enormous.

Another drawback, not realized by its adherents, of this plan is that for reasons to be given later only rarely, if ever, can the *Blastophaga* breed the year around on a single tree, and the chances of its living in a tree weakened by a long voyage would be almost nil. The net result of sending over a large rooted tree bearing winter generation caprifigs would therefore have been merely to land the *Blastophaga* in this country. It would still have had to seek breeding places in other caprifig trees, so that, after all, nothing more would have been accomplished than by sending a half dozen caprifigs wrapped in tin foil by samples post at a cost of a few cents.

"It's an ill wind that blows nobody good," and one good result of the lack of faith in my method of introducing the *Blastophaga* and subsequent neglect of the infected tree was that the principal parasite, or, rather, messmate of the fig insect, *Phyllosticta ficaria*, which in the Old World often takes up one-third or even one-half the space in the caprifigs (and which can not caprifig the figs at all), failed to get established in this country, so California has the only simon-pure colony of *Blastophaga* in the world. It would be a calamity if any further introductions were made, as there would be grave risk of introducing *Phyllosticta*, which, if once here, could not be exterminated.

#### NEW POINTS IN THE LIFE HISTORY OF THE FIG AND CAPRIFIG.

In a lecture on caprification, delivered before the Marine Biological Association at Woods Hole, Mass., on August 14, 1899, and again in a paper published in October, 1899 ("The Diacism of the Fig in its Bearing upon Caprification," in Science, new series, vol. 10, pp. 570-574, No. 251, Oct. 20, 1899), I called attention to the fact that the *Blastophagas* that issue from the spring generation caprifigs (in June in most countries) enter the young budding figs of the female or fertile fig tree, though they can not breed or even lay their eggs there. However, if the female *Blastophaga* were intelligent enough to discriminate between the budding caprifigs in which she can deposit eggs and the ordinary fig buds in which she can not, then no figs would be caprifigged, no seeds would be formed, and soon the fig species would die out, and with it the *Blastophagas*, that can breed only in the caprifig.

#### EXPLANATION OF THE BREAK BETWEEN THE SPRING AND SUMMER GENERATIONS OF CAPRIFIGS.

Just here is to be found the explanation of the decided break that all observers have noticed between the ripening of the spring generation caprifigs (*profichi*) and the budding out of the young summer generation caprifigs (*mammoni*). This break is so pronounced that when I began studying caprification one very acute observer, who had spent several years studying horticulture in countries where caprification was practiced, assured me that I must seek some other host plant for the *Blastophaga* at this critical season, and suggested that it would be found breeding in some of the bushes that clothe the hills in the Mediterranean region. The ink-gall insect, somewhat related to the *Blastophaga*, does go from one species of oak to another in its home in Syria.

However, already in 1882 Dr. Paul Mayer had pointed out that the insects that issue from very late *profichi* or late varieties can enter the very first *mammoni* buds to push on the earliest varieties of caprifigs. (Mayer, Paul, Zur Naturgeschichte der Feigeninsekten (The Natural History of the Fig Insect) in Mittheilungen a. a. Zool. Station zu Neapel, 3: 551-590, pls. 25, 26, Nov. 4, 1882.)

Countless thousands of *Blastophagas* do, however, come out of the spring generation caprifigs too early to enter even the earliest summer generation caprifigs (*mammoni*), though just in season to enter and pollinate the young buds on fertile fig trees. (It was a realization of this fact which caused me to rely entirely on winter generation caprifigs (*mamme*) in attempting to introduce the *Blastophaga* into this country. They arrive early in spring, and, if sent at the right time, find abundant spring generation caprifigs in receptive condition, whereas the spring generation caprifigs if shipped to California arrive just during the break between the spring and summer generation of caprifigs and stand a very small chance of finding a breeding place. Then, too, such spring generation caprifigs must be shipped during hot weather, whereas the winter generation caprifigs make the voyage in March. When I began to ship the winter generation caprifigs to California I found there was no adequate realization here of the great advantage of sending this generation rather than the more abundant and better known spring generation.)

#### BLASTOPHAGAS FORCED TO ENTER YOUNG FRUIT OF THE FERTILE FIG.

Natural selection has, therefore, brought about that even an intelligent *Blastophaga* would find no suitable caprifig to enter, but must finally in desperation crowd into an ordinary fig bud, propelled, doubtless, by a powerful instinct prompting it to deposit its eggs.

The break between the spring and summer generations of caprifig fruits has, therefore, the object of compelling the *Blastophagas* to enter

and pollinate the young buds of the fertile fig tree, then pushing in the greatest abundance.

It must be remembered that in a state of nature wild fig trees of both sexes would grow intermixed and that the break between the spring and summer generations of caprifigs would in the absence of artificial caprification be a powerful aid in causing the fertile trees to be pollinated.

Now, in orchard culture of figs of the Smyrna type, where all caprification is performed artificially, the female *Blastophaga* have no choice but to enter the Smyrna fig buds. In commercial fig culture it would be an advantage to have caprifig trees that did not show any break between the spring and summer generations of insects, as it would be much easier to keep up a full supply of the *Blastophaga*.

#### NEW TYPE OF CAPRIFIG TREE ORIGINATED BY MR. E. W. MASLIN.

By a most curious coincidence, within a few days after I first thought out this point, in August, 1906, and communicated it to Prof. S. C. Mason, who was then studying caprification in California, he found just such a caprifig in the Maslin orchard, at Loomis, Placer County, Calif.

In 1885 Mr. E. W. Maslin planted the seeds of the best grade of Smyrna figs to be obtained in the market. Several hundred of these seedlings were set out in orchard form on his place at Loomis. This orchard was not a commercial success, and it was soon noticed that many of the trees were more like caprifigs than Smyrna figs. In the fall of 1899 I found several promising caprifigs there, and in the summer of 1900 Prof. Mason found a very curious variety, a sort of hermaphrodite tree, that had enough of the qualities of a caprifig to support the *Blastophaga* and enough of those of the fertile fig tree to produce an abundant crop of summer generation buds just as the spring generation caprifigs were ripening. It also bears numerous fertile seeds mingled with the insect-bearing galls.

By planting this variety among the other caprifigs the *Blastophaga* will be able to breed uninterruptedly throughout the year and not, as is now the case, almost completely die out in midsummer.

#### THE CAPRIFIG ORCHARD.

It is clear from what has preceded that *Blastophagas* has a very much better chance of breeding in a special caprifig orchard composed of a number of varieties. Some sorts of caprifigs not particularly valuable for use in caprification may, nevertheless, be extremely valuable in furnishing suitable breeding places for the insect at some critical season, as, for instance, the new variety noted above from Mr. Maslin's seedling fig orchard.

Since March, 1898, I have realized the importance of securing all obtainable varieties of caprifigs, and this object has been kept steadily in view ever since. A number of caprifigs were secured by me in Naples in 1898 and others in 1899 in Algeria, Greece, and Asia Minor, and in 1901 Mr. Carl S. Scofield made a special trip to the fig region in the Kabylie Mountains of Algeria to secure the many caprifigs that occur there. I secured some of the Italian sorts in 1902. In the meantime the Maslin seedling orchard has pointed out a way to obtain still more and ultimately still better sorts.

#### BREEDING NEW AND SUPERIOR FIGS AND CAPRIFIGS.

There is nothing to indicate that the Smyrna type of fig is very highly bred or very widely different from the wild type of figs. On the contrary, among even the few dozen edible figs secured by Mr. Maslin, there are several that are equal, if not superior, to the commercial Smyrna variety.

This being the case, there is every reason to expect to secure very superior varieties of drying figs and of caprifigs by growing large numbers of trees from seeds of the best varieties pollinated by all the different caprifigs. It must be remembered that the hereditary character of the caprifig comes into play in this breeding work, and that we might as well expect to improve the grade of Durham cattle with a scrub bull as to breed new and superior types of drying figs while using a poor type of caprifig. The hereditary character of caprifig can be seen only in the offspring, so we are forced to try as many different caprifigs as possible in the hope of securing one that yields progeny of the highest order of excellence. This is another reason for securing all obtainable varieties of caprifigs, as it by no means follows that the caprifigs best adapted for artificial caprification on a commercial scale will be those yielding the best new sorts among their progeny.

#### NEW TYPES OF FIGS TO FIT AMERICAN CONDITIONS.

It is confidently expected that within a few years many of the several thousand seedling figs now growing will have fruited, and that comprehensive plans will be matured that will permit of the breeding of types of figs and caprifigs especially well adapted to American conditions. In such work use will be made of the 17 species and subspecies of figs of the Carica group known to botanists. Some of these wild figs are hardy in the climate of Washington and others are extremely drought resistant. In other words, the improvement of the fig has only just begun and fig culture is still in its infancy in this country.

#### THE MASLIN SEEDLING FIG ORCHARD AT LOOMIS, CALIF., AND ITS BEARING ON THE SMYRNA FIG INDUSTRY OF THIS COUNTRY.

By Walter T. Swingle, physiologist, plant life history investigations, Department of Agriculture.

I had the pleasure of presenting to the Thirty-fourth Fruit Growers' Convention, held at Riverside last spring, a paper (Some Points in the History of Caprification and in the Life History of the Fig, by Walter T. Swingle. In the official report of the Thirty-fourth Fruit Growers' Convention of the State of California, held at Riverside, Calif., Apr. 28 to May 1, 1908, pp. 178-187. Sacramento, Calif., 1908) on the history of the caprification of the fig, in which I referred to interesting new varieties of caprifigs that have originated in the seedling fig orchard planted by Mr. E. W. Maslin at Loomis, Placer County, Calif., some quarter of a century ago.

Since then I have spent some time investigating this remarkable fig orchard, and it is my purpose to give you briefly the principal results of this study.

The planting of the Maslin fig orchard: In 1885, when Mr. Maslin first started out to grow Smyrna figs from seeds, true Smyrna figs of the standard variety, Lob Ingr, had been growing in California for five years, the cuttings having been introduced by Mr. G. P. Rixford for the San Francisco Bulletin, through Consul E. J. Smithers, of Smyrna. These trees had borne no fruit, and many believed that the Smyrniots had not sent the regular Smyrna fig at all, but had maliciously substituted some sterile and worthless variety. It was while the matter was in this state that Mr. Maslin resolved to grow some true Smyrna figs from seed. We now know that the failure of the Bulletin Smyrna fig

trees to bear fruit was due to the absence of the *Blastophaga*, or fig insect, but in 1885 the need for caprification was not recognized by anyone except Dr. Gustav Eisen.

Mr. Maslin gave an account of the planting of this orchard in a paper read before the twelfth session of the California State Fruit Growers' Convention, at Fresno, Calif., November 5, 1889, and I can not do better than quote those portions of his article giving the history of the plantation up to 1889:

"In the spring of 1885 I bought in San Francisco a box of the largest Smyrna figs I could find and sowed the seeds in a hotbed, letting the growth remain until 1888, when the trees were planted on a hillside in deep, warm, granite soil. They made a wonderful growth, the trunks being from 4 to 6 inches in diameter and the trees 10 to 15 feet high. They have never been irrigated, but have been cultivated. They have borne this year an abundance of fruit, while it remains on the trees not matured. The figs are about the size of a pigeon's egg, the receptacle well filled with flowers, but so far I have not observed any seeds. My impression is that the forces of the trees have been expended in making wood instead of fruit.

"Determined to have the best fig in the country, I wrote, in January, 1886, to H. K. Thurber, of New York, one of the leading importing merchants in the United States, requesting him to obtain for me a box of the very best Smyrna figs, telling him my purpose. He replied as follows:

"NEW YORK, February 1, 1886.

"The best grades of Smyrna figs are sometimes described as 'Eleme,' 'Imperial,' 'Choice Layers,' or 'London Layers.' I have ordered sent to you a box of 'Imperial,' which are the best in the market. There is no charge for them. I should be only too glad if in your wonderful soil and climate you should successfully raise a fig equal to the Smyrna fig.

"Very respectfully, yours,

"H. K. THURBER."

"The seeds of these figs I sowed in a hothouse; fully a month elapsed before there was a sign of growth. Later in the spring of 1886 the young trees were transplanted to a nursery and planted in rows 2 feet apart and 8 inches apart in the rows, and immediately covered with straw to shield them from the sun. They received no irrigation. In the spring of 1887 they were set out in orchard 25 feet apart, hexagon or triangular form. They were allowed to grow as many branches and trunks as came for the purpose of inducing extensive root growth. In the spring of 1888 they were cut down close to the ground, and of the sprouts which came, one, the strongest, was selected, and the others removed. As the stem or trunk grew, the lateral branches were pinched back, but not removed; pinched only that the stocky growth might shade the trunk, and not allowed to grow that the forces of the sap might be concentrated to make a leading shoot and a stocky trunk.

"These trees bore fruit this year upon the wood growth of 1889. I have 10 acres planted altogether, 7 acres of the sowing of 1886, and 3 acres of the first sowing. The fruit did not drop, but remained on the trees until the late storm. A few days after the storm began I found on four of the trees about a dozen perfectly ripe figs. They were about the size of a pigeon's egg, cuneate or wedge shape, but rather flatter than the White Adriatic, with a short stem. Their color was a lively yellow, the flesh amber, decidedly sweet. The other and immature fruit was well packed with tissue, and except that it was green did not differ in appearance or shape from the ripe fig.

"One fact to which I wish to call attention, and a very important one in relation to the necessity of caprification, is that the leaves of all the fig trees grown from the seed obtained from Mr. Thurber are identical in type. There is not the slightest indication of the cross-fertilization by the wild fig, such as wild or scraggling growth or difference in the color of the bark. The growth of the tree is very upright, and the color of the wood is the same. The small size of the ripe fruit I ascribe to the lateness of maturing and the growth of the tree. I have brought with me some of the leaves of the trees which bore the ripe figs, to which I invite your attention."

From his manuscript notes and orchard plats, kindly placed at my disposition by Mr. Maslin, I am enabled to supplement in a few particulars the account he published in 1889. In the first place, the 7-acre orchard planted with seedlings of the Thurber figs in quincunx was so severely injured by a very heavy pruning given in 1890 that it was abandoned, and all the trees are now dead. However, a tract of about an acre was planted in square with seedlings of the Thurber figs alongside of the 2 acres planted the previous year with seedlings grown from figs purchased in San Francisco. In all, 100 trees were planted in 1886 and 53 in 1887. Of these 153 seedlings, 147 are alive now and 139 are bearing trees.

Recent history of the Maslin fig orchard: Mr. Maslin continued to take notes on these trees until the summer of 1891, by which time it had become apparent that these seedling trees would not yield edible figs in commercial quantities. This was because these figs are all of the Smyrna type, and require caprification in order to set fruit. Partly because of these expensive experiments, Mr. Maslin found his ranch unprofitable, and about this time disposed of it, no further care being given to the orchard for more than a decade. In 1893 Mr. Gustav Eisen found gall flowers and male flowers in the fruits of one of the Maslin seedlings, which must, of course, have been a caprifig. In the late autumn of 1899 I made my first visit to the orchard in company with Mr. Maslin, and in photographing the larger trees, noted the presence of a very promising caprifig, which has since proven to be one of the best in the orchard. In the spring of 1899 I had sent the *Blastophaga* from Algiers, which became established in Mr. George C. Roeding's orchard at Fresno. A year or two later Mr. Roeding noticed the Maslin orchard from the car window while riding through Loomis on the train. He then took steps to introduce the *Blastophaga* into the orchard, sending profichi full of insects ready to emerge to Mr. J. C. Mazal, whose father was then the tenant on the Maslin ranch. In examining the trees carefully a few days after the profichi had been suspended in the trees, Mr. Mazal was surprised to find that the *Blastophaga* was already established in the orchard, being found by him in two caprifig trees, both, curiously enough, bearing purple profichi, and the only two bearing purple fruit at this time. The *Blastophaga* were found by Mr. Mazal ready to issue in three profichi on the two trees, so, of course, they must have developed from eggs laid by the *Blastophaga* that entered in early spring, long before the profichi were sent from Fresno. Mr. J. C. Mazal is of the opinion that the *Blastophaga* reached the orchard from Mr. Van Lennep's place at Auburn, some 12 miles to the northeast, where the *Blastophaga* had been introduced the year previously. It has since been found that the *Blastophaga* is able to spread to considerable distances, probably by being caught and car-

ried by strong winds. Since preparing the paper I have received a letter from Mr. Van Lennep that throws some light on the history of the introduction of the *Blastophaga* into the Maslin orchard at Loomis. The part of the letter concerning this matter is as follows:

"AUBURN, CALIF., January 13, 1903.

"MR. WALTER T. SWINGLE,  
"Monterey, Calif.

"DEAR SIR: Your letter of January 7 is before me. The caprifigs containing *Blastophaga* were sent me by Mr. George C. Roeding in April, 1901, since which time they have been established here.

"Possibly those found by Mr. Mezal before receiving from Mr. Roeding were blown from here, as we know they have been carried in that direction half that distance to trees taken from our nursery.

"My [caprifig] trees were from cuttings sent me from Smyrna by my brother, Reinhard Van Lennep, Dutch consul in Smyrna (my native city), in the spring of 1884.

"For years they set abundance of fruit, but would fall to the ground at a certain size, as did also the Erbil, until the insect was obtained.

"Yours, respectfully,

"DAVID VAN LENNEP."

As soon as the *Blastophaga* was introduced into the Maslin orchard it was seen that there were valuable caprifigs among the seedlings. Accordingly the chaparral, that at the time of my first visit in 1899 had nearly choked out some of the trees, was now cleared away, and the fig trees were pruned and cultivated by Mr. L. May, who had leased the ranch from November 1, 1903, on. Mr. Roeding sent a man to Loomis to attend to the packing and shipping of the profichi crop during the two seasons he rented the orchard from Mr. May. Considerable numbers of mamme, or winter generation caprifigs, were also sent to Fresno by Mr. May. During the past two summers the orchard has been rented to an Armenian, Mr. K. Arakelian, interested in fig culture at Fresno, and in 1908 no fewer than 452 boxes, each containing 20 pounds of caprifigs, were shipped from the Maslin orchard to Fresno. Of these, 21 boxes were mamme gather in April, and the rest profichi harvested at the end of June or early in July.

Maslin fig orchard leased by the Department of Agriculture: As a result of an investigation made in the spring of 1908, I found that exorbitant prices were being charged for profichi and mamme, and many fig growers had become doubtful as to the possibility of ever growing an adequate supply of *Blastophaga* on their own places, because of rumors as to the dependence being placed on imported caprifigs by the Fresno growers. If the part played by the Maslin seedling fig orchard had been explained publicly by those who knew about it, there would probably have been no such deep-seated distrust aroused. As it was, I found many of the growers were discouraged, and some had even dug up orchards of Smyrna figs just coming into bearing, because they were uncertain as to ever being able to get profichi when they needed them to caprify their trees, or without paying exorbitant prices.

This being the state of affairs, it was decided by the Bureau of Plant Industry to lease the Maslin seedling fig orchard and place it at the disposal of the Smyrna fig growers of this country. This was accomplished largely through the good offices of Mr. Andrew Ryder, of Loomis, and since November 1, 1908, the orchard has been in the possession of the Department of Agriculture.

Valuable new varieties of figs and caprifigs found in the Maslin orchard: In August, 1906, Prof. S. C. Mason, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, had found very promising Smyrna figs among the seedlings, and at his request Mr. Ryder cured a few sample figs from half a dozen of the best trees in September, 1906. I was very much impressed with the quality of some of these dried figs, and in September, 1908, I made a trip to Loomis to be able to see these figs in the fresh state, and to make observations on the possibility of curing them on a commercial scale. Mr. G. P. Rixford very kindly gave me the benefit of his experience by looking over with me the new varieties found in the Maslin orchard. Of the 139 trees in bearing, 74, or slightly over half, are caprifigs, and 65 are Smyrna figs. A number of these edible figs are very promising new varieties. At least 1 in 10 of these figs is worthy of careful trial with a view to commercial culture, and at least 2, and possibly more of them, show a very valuable characteristic not known in any fig of the Smyrna type now cultivated—the fruits become sealed automatically as they ripen.

The Rixford self-sealing fig: The best studied of these self-sealing varieties I have named the Rixford, in honor of Mr. G. P. Rixford, who first introduced Smyrna figs and caprifigs into California. It is a medium-sized, thin-skinned fig, with light amber-colored pulp of good flavor. As it ripens a drop of pellucid gum gradually hardens in the mouth of the fig, effectually sealing it against filth, beetles, and all other insects. This variety does not sour, because the germs that cause fermentation can not effect an entrance. The tree is very fruitful, and is of immense size; 2,600 cuttings were taken from it in the fall of 1908 without crippling it seriously. These cuttings are available for free distribution throughout the country, as will be explained below.

Another self-sealing variety was discovered on October 20, 1908, by Mr. A. H. Brydges, of Loomis, because its fruits had withstood without injury two soaking rains that had ruined the fruits of all other varieties growing in this part of the orchard.

The Maslin orchard a capital breeding place for *Blastophaga*: Probably the greatest value of the Maslin orchard lies in the fine assortment of caprifigs it contains. A score or more of these caprifigs are valuable for planting in Smyrna fig orchards to provide a breeding place for the *Blastophaga*. Some of the new caprifigs are valuable because of their large profichi full of insects and pollen; others, as was noted in my paper read at the Riverside meeting last spring, because they support the fig insects in midsummer, when few can find lodgment on the ordinary varieties of caprifigs; still others are of value in producing mamme very late in spring, when they are very useful in infecting profichi buds that push late. All of these varieties are available for free distribution on the same terms as the new fig.

It may be readily imagined what a splendid breeding place for *Blastophaga* is made by the Maslin orchard, containing, as it does, 74 different varieties of caprifigs, and being the largest caprifig plantation known in the world.

Distribution of young seedling figs by the Department of Agriculture: In view of the remarkably large proportion of valuable figs and caprifigs that have been found among the seedlings planted by Mr. Maslin, it becomes evident that the Lob Ingr (Bulletin Smyrna, Commercial Smyrna, California) fig is not a highly bred variety, but is, doubtless, merely a chance seedling that originated in the Meander Valley in Asia Minor perhaps many hundreds of years ago. The foothills in the vicinity of Aidin have been celebrated for the high quality of the figs they produce for at least 2,000 years.

The Bureau of Plant Industry has grown several thousand seedling figs from the best obtainable Smyrna figs, including the Lob Ingr and the Rixford varieties, and these 1-year-old pot-grown trees are now available for free distribution to all who apply. In order to encourage the planting of seedling figs, and thereby the breeding of new varieties of figs and caprifigs especially well adapted to California conditions, the Department of Agriculture will give one cutting of a new fig or new caprifig from the Maslin orchard for every three seedling figs set out at least 25 by 8½ feet apart. Those who plant out seedling figs under these terms will be considered as cooperating in the fig breeding work of the department, and will be preferred in the distribution of new varieties that may be originated in the experimental fig orchards of the Bureau of Plant Industry, besides receiving all publications on fig culture of fig varieties to be issued by the bureau. Cuttings from the Maslin seedling fig orchard will be sent only to such cooperators.

Mamme and profichi from the Maslin orchard placed at the disposition of fig growers: One of the chief objects of the Department of Agriculture in leasing the Maslin orchard was to prevent anything like a corner in caprifigs. The mamme and profichi produced by the orchard will, for the present at least, be placed at the disposition of fig growers who do not have enough profichi to caprify their own orchard, and who wish an additional supply for their own use and not for sale. So far as possible mamme will be sent in small boxes by mail free of all charges, but the profichi must be shipped by express, and the grower must arrange to gather them himself, or else pay the caretaker the actual cost of picking and packing. Cooperators who have planted out seedling figs will be preferred in the distribution of mamme and profichi.

Names of all fig growers desired by the Department of Agriculture: A concise circular and a fuller bulletin are being prepared for distribution to fig growers by the Bureau of Plant Industry. These publications will give detailed information as to how to grow caprifigs, and will explain fully how to secure the new figs and caprifigs as a bonus for planting seedling figs.

All fig growers are therefore requested to send at once their names and full addresses to the Department of Agriculture in Washington, so they can be placed on the mailing lists to receive the circulars mentioned above.

Now, the reason I wish to speak to you is just this, that in view of the fact that the ranch is offered for sale, that it is leased for only a single year at a time, it was uncertain as to the future of this orchard, and the Department of Agriculture has taken over a lease of this seedling fig orchard and will run it for the benefit of the fig growers of California; that is to say, the cuttings of the valuable caprifigs will be distributed to fig growers under certain conditions, and those who need a supply of the fig insects will be furnished free of charge. Those who wish to use the caprifigs for caprifying their orchards can obtain them at the actual cost of picking, packing, and shipping. When I tell you that 452 boxes, weighing 20 pounds each, were shipped last season, you will realize that quite a large bulk is involved, too large a bulk for the department to ship free of all charges; but for the growers who need these caprifigs for their own use—not for sale—they will be furnished at the actual cost of picking and packing.

Now, as to the condition under which the Government will do this.

Years ago I was shown conclusively that it is necessary to maintain an abundant supply of fig insects that have an abundant assortment of male figs. It is not sufficient to buy one or two of the best caprifigs—that is, the largest insects and the most pollen—you must have those, too, but you must also have other varieties in which the insect can live throughout the other months of the year. Every fig grower should plant in his orchard a small caprifig orchard. They can be planted thickly, and he should have at least 8 or 10 varieties. We have been for years collecting in the Old World cuttings of all the best-known caprifigs. We have 65 varieties in the orchard at Loomis. These cuttings of capri trees will be distributed free to all growers throughout this State and other States upon application, upon this condition, that for every fig tree they receive they agree to plant out 10 seedling fig trees, which the department will furnish free of all cost. To tell you why I make this condition, it is to prevent the miscellaneous request for free trees with which we would be overwhelmed otherwise; and, secondly, to encourage the planting of seedling fig trees. Mr. Rixford and I have been fortunate in having been able to make an investigation of the fig trees in Mr. Maslin's orchard, and we assume that at least 10 per cent of these figs are excellent new varieties of high value; that is, I mean edible figs. At least 10 per cent of the caprifigs are also very satisfactory varieties. So, in asking the grower to plant 10 seedling trees, we are not asking him to throw his money away but to carry on one step further the experiment Mr. Maslin made years ago; and I think you will find it interesting to watch these new varieties as they come into bearing. They can be planted rather thickly. I am making this announcement primarily to ask the fig growers in this State to send their names and addresses to Walter T. Swingle, Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., in order that they may receive circulars giving the exact conditions of this distribution and explaining in detail why we are leasing this orchard.

Now, I want to ask the permission of the chairman that Mr. Rixford explain something of the value of the variety of edible figs found in this orchard. I am not myself an expert on edible figs. I want to say just one word, which I am sure your chairman will be interested in. Through chance we have secured the finest strain of the fig insect there is in the world. I say this because I visited the fig centers of the Old World several times, and all through there the fig trees are infested by two fig insects, the *Blastophaga*, the true fig insect, and the *Phyllosticta*, which occupies a space that the fig insect should have occupied. In some places in north Africa I found that more than one-half the insects were these worthless *Phyllosticta*, the messmate of the *Blastophaga*, and the value in the Old World is partly governed by the value of this insect. Fortunately, in California we have a pure strain of *Blastophaga*. It has no parasite; and I wish to make this public announcement to discourage any further attempt to introduce new *Blastophaga* from the Old World, an attempt fraught with the danger of introducing the *Phyllosticta*. We have countless millions of *Blastophaga* in the State. There is, of course, no earthly reason for reinfesting. I give this as a warning to not reimpose the fig insect.

MR. ONSTADT. When were those insects introduced up here at Maslin's place?

MR. SWINGLE. They were introduced by Mr. Roeding, I think, in 1891. That is a few miles up the road. They were introduced a few years later to Mr. Maslin's place through Mr. Mazel, then the tenant; but in putting the insects on the trees Mr. Mazel noticed that there were a few insects there. They had extended from another place about 13 miles away.

Mr. ONSTADT. I am about 35 miles away from Maslin's. How did the insects get there?

Mr. SWINGLE. They were blown through the air. It is an insect which can stay in the air for several hours.

President JEFFREY. I would like for Mr. Rixford to make it clear what trees are benefited by this. There are some fig orchards, of course, where there is no use for the insect.

Mr. RIXFORD. Speaking of caprifying different varieties of figs, Dr. Swartz in 1893 at Fresno found several varieties that do not actually require caprification were greatly benefited when caprified. There is a certain flavor to the seeds which contain the kernels that is beneficial to the fig as an eating fig. You perhaps may not be aware that in all of the ordinary California figs that do not require caprification the seeds are empty shells, contain no kernels, and will not germinate. I have gathered recently about 60 varieties of seeds from the London horticultural collection, and a large number of those had not been caprified—the seeds would float on the water—and those that were growing in the neighborhood of the capri trees were all heavy, so it was very easy to tell the fertile ones from the infertile ones. We have given considerable attention to the Loomis orchard, and have found several varieties that are of superlative merit. There is one fig in particular which Mr. Swingle's sharp eye detected first. It is a fig that he calls a self-sealer. We found that the figs laying upon the ground—those that had been caprified—generally had the eye quite open, so that after lying on the ground a short time beetles of different kinds entered them, laid their eggs, and in a few days they were full of maggots. There are two trees here in the fruit of which the opening is stopped up by a little drop of sirup. We have an idea that it may be quite an advantage to propagate that variety. I have some samples here of two of them. These figs have undergone no treatment; they are just as we picked them off the ground.

Mr. SWINGLE. I might say that the ordinary fig with the open mouth is entered by all kinds of insects, and frequently it carries bacteria. This fig is protected. I have been asked if cuttings of this variety can be obtained under the terms and conditions I spoke of. They can. I will state that we will distribute a limited number of the cuttings of this variety. This is the Rixford fig, named in honor of Mr. Rixford, the first to introduce the Smyrna fig into this State. In regard to the pistache nut, we sent an expert to Sicily, who got the first commercial varieties of pistache nuts. The entomologist at Washington discovered a new—and, they believed, a very dangerous—pest, a beetle burrowing in the buds, and no shipments were allowed to be sent out. We dug up trees, and they were shipped back to Washington and repotted. Out of the 500 we only saved 6 or 8; and I make this explanation. You will obtain them. We have some up at Chico; they are growing rapidly, but we are, unfortunately, unable to supply the buds at the time stated. It was the discovery of this unknown pest, which had not been known in the world at all.

#### TANGELOS: WHAT THEY ARE—THE VALUE IN FLORIDA OF THE SAMPSON AND THORNTON TANGELOS.

[United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Plant Industry, crop physiology and breeding investigations.]

For a number of years the Department of Agriculture has been testing a large number of crosses between different varieties of citrus fruits, one of these crosses (between the tangerine orange and the grapefruit) producing a new type of fruit, which has been named the tangelo. As a class these fruits resemble round oranges more than either of their parents and are exceedingly variable, sister fruits from seeds of a single cross-pollinated fruit often being very unlike. Second-generation seedlings, however, reproduce the parent variety almost as closely as though grown from a bud of the parent tree.

Two well-recognized varieties of these fruits have been thoroughly tested and for a number of years past have been distributed to co-operators for further trial. These tangelos are called the Sampson and the Thornton. They have been grown in a small way only and, until recently, chiefly for home use. Failure to appreciate their proper stage of maturity has served to disappoint many who have experimented with this new type of fruit. When eaten before fully ripe the fruit is disappointing, the flavor being disagreeably acid. It colors up early and externally appears mature long before it is really ready for consumption.

The Sampson tangelo is under normal conditions a decidedly late fruit, maturing in Florida about the time of the Tardiff orange, (through March, April, and May. The Thornton is considerably earlier, the time of ripening, however, seeming to vary in different sections, though it usually is not mature before January or February. Some trees, however, have lately come to notice, the fruit of which is distinctly early, ripening in November and December.

As commercial plantings are being made at several places in Florida, it is important that citrus growers should have a clear understanding of the characteristics of the two types now available.

The Sampson tangelo is a slightly pear-shaped, thin-skinned, smooth, and shining fruit, of variable size, though usually larger than an average orange, pale orange in color, with a rather acid, sprightly flavored, aromatic, soft, and juicy, deep orange-colored pulp. If properly grown and picked when fully mature, it is a delicious fruit. It is liable, however to dry out on one side before fully ripening, a fault assumed to be due to sun scald. This tendency will probably preclude its culture on an extensive scale except by experts for a special market. It has in some cases been necessary to throw away as culls a large percentage of the crop of this variety even in the regions where it grows best. There is some evidence going to show that the tendency of the fruit to sun scald is less pronounced in occasional trees. Care should be taken to secure bud wood from such trees for further propagation.

The Thornton tangelo is of a different type—a rather rough, thick-skinned fruit of good size, with light or very pale orange-colored juice and sprightly flavored pulp. It has little acidity and resembles a tender, good-flavored orange more than a grapefruit or tangerine. When fully ripe it is so tender that extra care may be necessary in packing it for shipment. In this regard and in its rather fine mind it resembles the tangerine. It may be eaten out of hand, like a tangerine, but is doubtless better when halved and eaten like a grapefruit. It requires no sugar, and the pulp is so tender it can be removed with a spoon without cutting the segments; moreover, there is little or no tendency for the juice to squirt when the spoon is inserted in the segment. While the Thornton fruit is not as attractive in appearance as the Sampson, it is milder in flavor and by some is preferred on this account. The fruit of both sorts should receive thorough spraying to produce clean, bright tangelos. Citrus scab is especially disfiguring on the Sampson tangelo, which seems to be rather susceptible to this disease. All foliage affected with scab should be carefully pruned away.

An early-maturing tangelo of good quality is desirable to furnish a supply throughout the shipping season and in some locations to avoid the danger of freezing before maturity. Buds from the early Thornton trees referred to above will be thoroughly tested in different localities to see if this tendency is inherent or due to local conditions. With the large number of similar hybrids still to be fruited, there is little doubt that desirable fruits will be obtained, ripening throughout the whole season, from November to July.

The success of these first two hybrids, using the tangerine and grapefruit as parents, has led to the creation of hundreds of additional hybrids between all the Mandarin types of oranges, including several varieties of tangerines, the King and Satsuma oranges, and the better types of grapefruit and pummelo. Among the tangelos resulting from such crosses are some of much promise, but further testing is necessary before any of these can be recommended for general planting.

For the canker-infested portions of the Gulf Coast States west of Florida there is reason to believe that some of these tangelos will be found of marked canker resistance. These will serve as substitutes for the very susceptible grapefruit largely grown for home use in this region. Tests now being made at the College of Agriculture, Los Banos, P. I., using a large number of tangelos supplied from material under test in this country, show a wide range of susceptibility, some of the tangelos being apparently canker resistant.

The fact that the Natsu-mikan, a fruit similar to a tangelo and possibly a spontaneous hybrid of an orange of the Mandarin type with a Japanese pummelo, seems to be decidedly canker resistant both in Japan and in this country confirms the belief that canker-resistant tangelos may be with reason expected from Mandarin-pummelo crosses, especially when one or, preferably, both of the parents are canker resistant, as would be the case with a cross between the Satsuma orange and the Hlado pummelo.

Hybrids between canker-resistant pummelos and other citrus fruits were made in Japan in 1915 and subsequent years through the cooperation of several of the imperial and provincial agricultural experiment stations. The resulting crosses are being tested for canker resistance both in Japan and in the Philippine Islands.

WALTER T. SWINGLE,  
Physiologist in Charge,  
T. RALPH ROBINSON,  
Crop Physiologist.

WM. A. TAYLOR,  
Chief of Bureau.

Approved:

APRIL 18, 1918.

#### MEMORANDUM IN REGARD TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE DATE INDUSTRY IN THE SOUTHWESTERN UNITED STATES.

Twenty years of experimental work in cooperation with the State experiment stations of Arizona and California have shown that the hot irrigated valleys of the Southwest are well adapted to commercial date culture. For 10 years date culture was problematical and no marketable dates ripened. Just at the beginning of the Great War marketable dates began to be produced in both the Coachella Valley in California and the Salt River Valley in Arizona, but because of the war this promising new industry attracted little attention. At the present time the date industry is attracting much attention and abundant capital stands ready to push this new fruit industry just as fast as the experimental work of the Department of Agriculture blazes the way.

In many ways the date palm is unique. It stands large amounts of alkali in the soil, is not affected by hot winds or sand storms, and is strikingly adapted to culture under extreme desert conditions, provided water for irrigation is available. On the other hand, the date palm reproduces with extreme slowness and the best varieties produce on the average only a dozen offshoots during the whole lifetime, producing only one or two a year until the offshoot bearing age is past. In the second place, the date palm can not, like all other fruit trees, be budded or grafted. If the wrong variety is planted the trees must be dug up at great expense and destroyed and offshoots of better varieties set in their place.

This new industry is in a critical condition, therefore, having been proven to be adapted to the Southwest, but having unusual handicaps which interfere with its power of rapid expansion which are not inherent to any other fruit industry.

Preliminary experiments give promise that new methods of rooting offshoots will make possible considerably greater offshoot production, and at the same time experiments in date breeding have shown the possibility of originating new and very choice varieties especially adapted to local conditions, provided the single choice trees so produced can be multiplied rapidly until plantings can be made on a commercial scale. Also it is very desirable to introduce under proper safeguards additional choice offshoots from the Old World, since substitution later on is impossible. The right variety must be planted at the start.

In the present stage of the date industry in the United States the \$10,000 increase requested for this work in the appropriation for the Office of Crop Physiology and Breeding, Bureau of Plant Industry, is really to be considered as a high-class investment. There can be no doubt that from now on the money invested in the scientific study of the date industry will revert to the Federal Government in tenfold amount in the form of income-tax returns.

This same Office of Crop Physiology and Breeding 10 years ago established in the Southwest the Peruvian alfalfa through scientific investigation. This alfalfa yields two more cuttings than the ordinary alfalfa grown in the Southwest and is rapidly replacing all other varieties in this region. This same office, in cooperation with four other offices of the Department of Agriculture, established in the Salt River Valley the culture of Pima cotton, the longest-fibered Egyptian cotton in the world.

In the case of the Peruvian alfalfa and the Egyptian cotton the returns to the Federal Government in the form of income taxes exceed each year twentyfold the total cost of the work by the Department of Agriculture. It will undoubtedly prove to be true also in the case of the date palm, and it is not economy, but rather the reverse, to withhold the small amount necessary to push this industry and establish it on a flourishing basis in the next few years.

There is every reason to expect the date industry to grow rapidly until a capital of from twenty-five to fifty million dollars is invested. It will supply the whole of America with the cleanest and best dates that are to be found in any part of the world and will prove beneficial not only to the growers but to the consumers as well.

JANUARY 10, 1921.

## MEMORANDUM ON NEW TYPES OF CITRUS FRUITS.

Experiments in the breeding of citrus fruits which have been under progress for the last 10 years have shown beyond question that it is possible to originate new types of citrus fruits and of stocks upon which to graft citrus fruits which are better adapted to the soil and climatic conditions than any of the citrus fruits or stocks now grown commercially. This type of work is particularly important for Arizona and Texas and California, where the attempt is being made to grow citrus fruits under unusual conditions—that is, where the climate is exceptionally dry and the soil markedly deficient in humus.

The Sampson tangelo is a sample of one of the new types of citrus fruits being originated by cross breeding. It is a hybrid of the grapefruit and tangerine, but is quite different from either parent, and has, where it can be grown, proved to be extremely profitable to the grower and very popular with the consumer.

The work on breeding new fruits is carried on in the office of Crop Physiology and Breeding Investigations. The work of bud selection of fruits which have entered commercial culture is carried on in Investigation and Improvement of Fruits, particularly by Mr. A. D. Shamel, stationed at Riverside, Calif., and the investigation of the limiting climatic factors, the understanding of which are so highly important in successful orange culture in Arizona and the hotter parts of California, is carried on by the office of Biophysical Investigations. All three of these offices are in the Bureau of Plant Industry.

Crop Physiology has been allowed \$5,000 increase out of \$20,000 asked for in the estimates; Investigation and Improvement of Fruits has been allowed no increase out of \$26,800 asked for, of which \$15,000 would go to Mr. Shamel for his bud-selection work; Biophysical Investigations has been allowed the full amount asked for, \$32,500.

FEBRUARY 5, 1921.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment of the Senator from Arizona, as modified, to the amendment of the committee will be stated.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY. In lieu of the sum proposed to be inserted by the committee, on page 20, line 5, it is proposed to insert "\$61,860."

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The next amendment of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry was, beginning at the top of page 26, to strike out:

Purchase and distribution of valuable seeds: For purchase, propagation, testing, and congressional distribution of valuable seeds, bulbs, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, and plants; all necessary office fixtures and supplies, fuel, transportation, paper, twine, gum, postal cards, gas, electric current, rent outside of the District of Columbia, official traveling expenses, and all necessary material and repairs for putting up and distributing the same; for repairs and the employment of local and special agents, clerks, assistants, and other labor required in the city of Washington and elsewhere, \$360,000. And the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby directed to expend the said sum, as nearly as practicable, in the purchase, testing, and distribution of such valuable seeds, bulbs, shrubs, vines, cuttings, and plants, the best he can obtain at public or private sale, and such as shall be suitable for the respective localities to which the same are to be apportioned, and in which same are to be distributed as hereinafter stated, and such seeds so purchased shall include a variety of vegetable and flower seeds suitable for planting and culture in the various sections of the United States: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Agriculture, after due advertisement and on competitive bids, is authorized to award the contract for the supplying of printed packets and envelopes and the packing, assembling, and mailing of the seeds, bulbs, shrubs, vines, cuttings, and plants, or any part thereof, for a period of not more than five years nor less than one year, if by such action he can best protect the interests of the United States. An equal proportion of five-sixths of all seeds, bulbs, shrubs, vines, cuttings, and plants shall, upon their request, after due notification by the Secretary of Agriculture that the allotment to their respective districts is ready for distribution, be supplied to Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress for distribution among their constituents, or mailed by the department upon the receipt of their addressed franks, in packages of such weight as the Secretary of Agriculture and the Postmaster General may jointly determine: *Provided, however*, That upon each envelope or wrapper containing packages of seeds the contents thereof shall be plainly indicated, and the Secretary shall not distribute to any Senator, Representative, or Delegate seeds entirely unfit for the climate and locality he represents, but shall distribute the same so that each Member may have seeds of equal value, as near as may be, and the best adapted to the locality he represents: *Provided also*, That the seeds allotted to Senators and Representatives for distribution in the districts embraced within the twenty-fifth and thirty-fourth parallels of latitude shall be ready for delivery not later than the 10th of January: *Provided also*, That any portion of the allotments to Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress remaining unclaimed for on the 1st day of April shall be distributed by the Secretary of Agriculture, giving preference to those persons whose names and addresses have been furnished by Senators and Representatives in Congress and who have not before during the same session been supplied by the department: *And provided also*, That the Secretary shall report, as provided in this act, the place, quantity, and price of seeds purchased, and the date of purchase; but nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to prevent the Secretary of Agriculture from sending seeds to those who apply for the same. And the amount herein appropriated shall not be diverted or used for any other purpose but for the purchase, testing, propagation, and distribution of valuable seeds, bulbs, mulberry and other rare and valuable trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, and plants.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. President, I renew the amendment I offered shortly before adjournment on yesterday. It is an amendment to which I believe the chairman of the committee said he had no objection.

Mr. GRONNA. May we have the amendment stated?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY. On page 27, line 8, it is proposed to amend the text of the part proposed to be stricken out by inserting, after the words "Delegates in Congress," the words "and the Resident Commissioner of Porto Rico."

Mr. GRONNA. I will say to the Senator from Texas that I believe that amendment ought to go in, regardless of whether the seed provision is restored or not, because we ought not to discriminate against Porto Rico.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment offered by the Senator from Texas.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. President, the same amendment should be made at two other places in the part proposed to be stricken out.

After the word "Delegate," in line 16, page 27, I move to add the words "or to the Resident Commissioner of Porto Rico."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SHEPPARD. And on line 25, page 27, after the word "Congress," I move to insert the words "and to the Resident Commissioner of Porto Rico."

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now is on striking out the House provision as amended.

Mr. KENYON. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry. The Senate committee proposes to strike out the House provision. Is not the question on adopting the Senate amendment? I am trying to get at the parliamentary situation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The parliamentary situation is that the question is on striking out the House provision as amended.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, is the amendment now pending the one which is designed to restore the seed provision?

Mr. GORE. To strike it out.

Mr. THOMAS. I shall vote "aye."

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, for several years the House has placed this item in the bill. The Senate generally comes along and strikes it out, and then the matter goes to conference, and I know of no time when the Senate has had its way about it. It has always acceded to the wishes of the House, and the bill then became a law, and the people of the country got their free seeds.

I see no reason in sending the matter to conference. There is no use in trying to economize by keeping these seeds from the farmers. We have heard a great deal about the farmers at this session of Congress. A great many Senators thought it would aid the farming element a great deal to pass a so-called emergency tariff bill here, which was a species of hypocrisy the like of which has never been seen in Congress before. Now you propose to take away from the farmers a small pittance of seeds that they have received before. I am opposed to that kind of hypocrisy and that kind of economy.

Yesterday we passed a bill to loan to the farmers in the drought-stricken areas of the Northwest some money with which to purchase seeds—a very appropriate piece of legislation. I see no wisdom in appropriating \$5,000,000 to loan to farmers in drought-stricken areas to purchase seeds and then eliminating from this bill a provision for the purchase of seeds to be sent to farmers everywhere.

I am in favor of treating the farmers all over the country alike; and it seems to me that the Senate committee's recommendation in this matter should be overruled, and that we should incorporate this seed provision in this bill, because in the end we know that the Senate will have to accept the provision.

Mr. GRONNA. Mr. President—

Mr. HARRISON. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. GRONNA. The Senator is consistent. He opposed striking out this provision in the committee—

Mr. HARRISON. Yes.

Mr. GRONNA. And of course he has the right to oppose it now.

The Senator asked if it was consistent to appropriate money for the purchase of seeds for farmers. The Senator would not for a moment allow the seeds which we were supposed to purchase under the bill passed yesterday to be shipped either by mail or by express. The Senator knows that we are paying out enormous sums of money because these seeds go through the mails. I believe that we could help the farmers a great deal more by furnishing them rare and valuable seeds from some other source; and I want to say to the Senator, as chairman of the committee, that if I am appointed one of the conferees I shall insist that the free-seed provision shall stay out of the bill.

Mr. HARRISON. I am opposed to that. I hope we will not instruct the Senator from North Dakota and his colleagues in conference to insist on striking the provision for these seeds from the bill and withhold them from the farmers of the country. It is very little we can do for them in appropriating this seed money, and let us do this small thing. Let us not have Congress adjourn and have anyone say we did nothing for the farmers.

Everybody seems to concede, at least on the other side of the aisle, that the so-called emergency tariff bill will not become a law. It is said in the newspapers that a great many of the Senators on the other side voted for the so-called emergency tariff bill because they thought the President would veto it, and that it therefore could not become a law.

Mr. BORAH rose.

Mr. HARRISON. Of course, the Senator from North Dakota never said that, and the Senator from Idaho did not say that.

Mr. GRONNA. If the Senate should instruct the conferees to keep the provision in the bill, of course there would be nothing else for the conferees to do than to insist that it should remain in the bill.

Mr. HARRISON. I am very anxious to see legislation expedited in every way, and if we agree to what the House has done, we will be following precedent after precedent of past Congresses and it will relieve the conferees from much discussion.

Mr. GRONNA. When the bill is sent back to the House, it will go to the Committee on Appropriations first, and I believe it is possible to get an agreement with the conferees of the House to leave out this provision.

Mr. HARRISON. I am opposed to that. That is why I want the Senate to instruct the conferees to accept the House bill; because I am afraid that if we get it before the steering committee of the House, which steering committee is made up of gentlemen who live in large cities of the country, we may not be able to do something for the farmers we now have an opportunity to help.

Mr. GRONNA. The committee of the House, of course, left this provision out. I believe it was put in on the floor of the House.

Mr. HARRISON. Yes; the House of Representatives put it in, and it seems to me the Senate should leave it in, so that this Congress will not adjourn and let it be said by the country at large that we have done nothing for the farmers. Let us give them a little pittance of a few seeds, if nothing else. So I ask for a record vote on this proposition.

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I would like to say to the Senator from Mississippi that, as far as Kansas is concerned, the farmers do not want these seeds.

Mr. HARRISON. May I say to the Senator that if Kansas does not want them, and they will give to Mississippi the pro rata part of Kansas, we will take it.

Mr. CAPPER. I would like to read to the Senator a few lines of a communication from the head of the agricultural department of Kansas, Mr. J. C. Mohler. He attaches to his letterhead a clipping from the daily newspaper announcing that the House of Representatives had appropriated \$365,000 for seeds, and then he writes:

If you could have this free-seed provision eliminated, it would be a fine service and a big saving. We think this free-seed distribution is bad business and a waste of funds.

I think he speaks for about ninety-nine out of one hundred of the farmers of Kansas.

Mr. JONES of Washington. The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. HARRISON] has advocated free seeds for the farmers of the country. I simply want to read what some real farmers say.

I have here a letter from the Mayview Farmers' Union, No. 4, present membership 52, their motto being "Justice, equity, and the Golden Rule." This is written from Mayview, Wash., a small country place, and is dated February 3, addressed to the United States Senate, and reads as follows:

MAYVIEW FARMERS' UNION, No. 4,  
Mayview, Wash., February 3, 1921.

To the United States Senate:

Whereas commercial depression, poverty, and starvation are abroad on this earth, taxation has reached the limit, and every dollar of public money should be spent for the best purpose possible; and

Whereas the "free distribution of garden seeds" is of very doubtful utility, and under these conditions we would be ashamed to accept them; Therefore

We, Farmers' Union, No. 4, in session to-day (19 present), respectfully and earnestly urge you to defeat the garden-seed appropriation, thereby saving for a more useful purpose the \$360,000 cost, the clerical labor placing them in the mail, and the expense of transporting and delivering them.

Unanimously passed.

J. L. HORRELL, President.  
C. W. COTTON, Secretary.

Presented through the courtesy of Senator JONES.

That, Mr. President, is the voice of real farmers.

Mr. BORAH. I want to ask the chairman of the committee how much this seed distribution amounts to in the way of an appropriation.

Mr. GRONNA. The appropriation carried in this bill is \$365,000, but it costs the Government many, many times that for carrying them through the mails. I have not been able to figure out exactly the cost, but it runs into the hundreds of

thousands of dollars, because we have to pay for carrying the seeds through the mails.

Mr. TOWNSEND. After we buy the seed.

Mr. GRONNA. We buy the seed for \$365,000, but it costs a great deal more than that to transport them through the mail.

I want to say to the Senator from Idaho and to the Senate that the committee thought there was more need for the preservation of our forests throughout the entire country, and the committee increased the appropriation for cooperative work in the saving of the forests from \$125,000 to \$625,000, so that the increase in the Forest Service is only a little more than the amount appropriated for free seeds.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, I have not taken the floor to debate in favor of the free-seeds proposition. I simply desired to inform myself as to how much the Senate could save by cutting out the distribution of seeds, while the Committee on Military Affairs and the Committee on Naval Affairs are contemplating seriously raising the appropriations some \$150,000,000.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I think the Senator from Washington will have to write back to his constituents and tell them that even though the seed distribution item goes out of the bill, the appropriation for paying those who distribute the seed will remain. While the provision for the free seeds is going out, the committee thought that the salary of the man who is in charge of the distributing of the seed should be increased. So they went to work and increased it from \$2,500 to \$3,000.

Mr. President, I think we ought to cut the item for free seeds out, and I hope it will go out, as far as the farmers are concerned, because the farmers care nothing about it whatever. The only good that can come from it would be the distributing of the seed to the school children of the country, to inspire them to start little gardens, and get them to raising some vegetables instead of playing around and getting into mischief. But in this bill the same expense for distributing the seed is provided for as if they were going to continue the distribution of seed hereafter.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. Mr. President, of course it is a matter of indifference to me whether this item stays in or goes out. But I do not think there will be any added expense whatever, under the present machinery of our Government, beyond the \$365,000, because our postal regulations are such that the same force which is there now will transmit the seed, and we have so much space rented and engaged on the basis of weight, that is determined when seed are not weighed in. Therefore it will make practically no additional expense.

What I rose to remark is that I do not propose to let pass unnoticed the statement that if this item for free seed is cut out the officer who has charge of the distribution should go. The real truth is that with the provision for free seed cut out we provided that the officer who has the distribution in charge should not only be retained but increased in salary.

I was one who insisted that that should be done, for the reason that we have other seed and rare varieties of trees and shrubs which we provide for. I have had some experience with Mr. Jones, and, as I said yesterday, and I take this occasion to repeat now, it would be an investment on the part of the Agricultural Department to keep such an official as he is. Because of his efficiency and the universal recognition of it, we provided a place for him that would not depend upon the going out of the seed provision. That is the reason we kept him and placed him in a position where his services could be utilized.

Mr. KENYON. Mr. President, for 10 years I have heard very powerful pleas on the floor of the Senate to retain this seed distribution, none, I think, so powerful as the plea in behalf of the farmer just delivered by the distinguished Senator from Mississippi [Mr. HARRISON]. During every one of the 10 years this hoary-headed old graft has marched into this Chamber, and the Senate most of the time has thrown it out. Now it is presented again.

There is not much use talking about economy in this Congress if we are to appropriate \$360,000 for such a farce as this free-seed distribution is. It is the laughing stock of everybody who receives any of the seed, and a humiliating thing to anybody who ever plants any of it.

Mr. Jones's salary has been referred to by the Senator from South Carolina. I can see some reason for increasing Mr. Jones's salary, even if we eliminate the seed distribution. Heretofore Mr. Jones has had the delightful association of Members of Congress, rushing to him to find out about beet seed, and turnip seed, and carrot seed. He spent a large part of his time conversing with Members of Congress. That was a delight, and that should be taken into consideration in fixing his salary. He was willing to serve for less in view of that.

Now that we are to take this charming duty away from him it is very proper that, as he is not in the future to have the pleasure of mingling with Members of Congress who are chasing for seeds to send out to their constituents to make them think what they are doing for them, his salary ought to be increased, and I think it is a very proper thing to do, as he is a valuable man.

Mr. KELLOGG. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Iowa yield to the Senator from Minnesota?

Mr. KENYON. Certainly.

Mr. KELLOGG. Has the Senator consulted Mr. Jones about this "pleasure"?

Mr. KENYON. No; because I do not send out these seeds. I am reminded of a meeting in my State one time when a Congressman, whose name I will not mention, and I addressed the meeting, and I denounced this procedure of sending out garden seed. I received a letter two days afterwards saying that evidently as I did not want my allotment of seed he would like to have them.

Seriously, however, it seems to me, Mr. President, such a silly performance, with the condition of the Public Treasury, to be sending out, at a tremendous expense, little packages of seed, and then talking about them being for the benefit of the farmer. I am inclined to think the Senator from Mississippi was talking in a Pickwickian way, of which he is such an able master. I hope that the conferees on the part of the Senate this year, especially in view of the fact that the House, if I understand it, only adopted this by 7 majority on the floor, will stand firmly and let this bill fail, if necessary, rather than let this provision stay in. It would add to the respect the people of the United States have for the American Congress, and at least would lead them to think that we were going to save some money, even in small ways. It is about time that the process of economy commence. This garden-seed appropriation has always been a farce and always will be. Let us end it now, once and for all.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, from what the Senator from South Carolina has stated, the inference may be drawn that I am opposed to Mr. Jones. I wish to inform him that I have no opposition to Mr. Jones. I know the gentleman and know him to be a very fine man, but he has had certain duties to perform in the past, and the greater part of those duties, together with the numerous employees that he had under him to perform them, have been taken away largely through the elimination of the seed for distribution. There is no new work put upon him or those employees. The distribution of rare seeds has been going on for years, and has been carried on by Mr. Jones in connection with the seeds that were supposed to go to the farmers and that cost \$365,000 a year for the seeds alone. So there is no more work for the future, as far as rare seeds are concerned, than there has been in the past.

I could not help believing that taking that work away from Mr. Jones and his assistants—preparing millions of packages of seeds to be sent to all parts of the country, all the addresses to be placed upon them, and gathered together and sent to the post office, and all that sort of work—should enable us to cut out some of the employees provided for in the past. That is the object I had in saying what I did. I think Mr. Jones could well be used, perhaps, in some other work in the department, and perhaps with greater responsibility than sending seeds out to the farmers. He may be all that the Senator says he is, and I have not any doubt that that is true, but if we are going to relieve the taxpayers of the United States—I say "if," but we have got to do it. I wish to say frankly that there is no "if" we are going to do it." We have got to do it or there is going to be trouble in the United States. I think we ought to begin with the small things and carry it up through all the appropriations of the Government and cut out every unnecessary expense. The American people expect us to do it.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, the history of the seed provision in the House sheds some light on the action of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. The House committee in reporting the Agricultural appropriation bill to the House left out the appropriation for seeds. Having left out the appropriation for the purchase of seeds, they also left out the appropriation for Mr. Jones, who is charged with the distribution of the seeds. On the floor of the House the appropriation for the purchase of seeds was restored. I take it that through an oversight the appropriation for Mr. Jones's salary was not restored. So as the bill came to the Senate it contained an appropriation for the purchase of seeds and made no provision for their distribution.

The Senate committee struck out the provision for the purchase of seeds and restored the appropriation for Mr. Jones,

charging him with the distribution of rare seeds and plants, a duty which ought to be carried forward regardless of the free garden-seed provision. I think the free garden-seed provision ought to be stricken out, because there are other duties remaining for Mr. Jones to perform, and this provision in his behalf ought to be carried, but we find ourselves in this situation: No one can foresee the eventualities of a conference, and even though the Senate strikes out the provision for the purchase of seeds, if by any chance it should be restored in conference and the Senate should make no permanent provision for Mr. Jones, we would find ourselves in the position of having a provision for the purchase of seeds and no appropriation for any officer to make their distribution.

I think Mr. Jones is a very capable officer, and for my own part I hope that the recommendation of the committee to increase his salary to \$3,000 will prevail.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, it is late in the afternoon, and I shall not ask for a quorum nor shall I demand the yeas and nays. I shall content myself with merely asking for a division on the proposition.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment as amended.

On a division, the committee amendment as amended was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry was, on page 28, line 24, to reduce the appropriation for general expenses of the Bureau of Plant Industry from "\$2,568,770" to "\$2,394,235."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 29, line 1, to reduce the total appropriation for Bureau of Plant Industry from "\$3,067,270" to "\$2,895,735."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 42, line 5, after the word "lands," to strike out "\$50,000" and insert: "\$115,000: *Provided*, That not less than \$25,000 shall be used for the study of forests on farms and for advising farm owners as to the planting of forest trees, the establishment and care of windbreaks, shelter woods, and woodlots," so as to read:

For silvicultural, dendrological, and other experiments and investigations independently or in cooperation with other branches of the Federal Government, with States and with individuals, to determine the best methods for the conservative management of forests and forest lands, \$115,000: *Provided*, That not less than \$25,000 shall be used for the study of forests on farms and for advising farm owners as to the planting of forest trees, the establishment and care of windbreaks, shelter woods, and woodlots.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, I desire to offer an amendment to the amendment. On page 42, line 9, after the word "woodlots," I move to insert:

*And provided further*, That not less than \$15,000 shall be used for forest investigation in Idaho and the inland empire.

Mr. GRONNA. Mr. President, I have no objection to the amendment offered by the Senator from Idaho, but I believe we would have to increase the appropriation, because \$40,000 is allotted for experiments at forest stations and \$25,000 for the purpose provided in the committee amendment.

Mr. BORAH. Very well. I further move to amend by increasing the amount of the appropriation, on page 42, in line 6, from \$115,000 to \$130,000.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President, I am not sufficiently acquainted with geography to have in mind the exact boundaries of "the inland empire." I should like to inquire of the Senator from Idaho if it includes Montana?

Mr. BORAH. It includes Montana.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Is this an official designation?

Mr. BORAH. I offered the amendment in the language which was furnished me by the Forestry Bureau. It is particularly for the purpose of maintaining a forestry station at Priest River, from which they make investigations in Montana, Idaho, the Dakotas, and parts of Washington, and so forth.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I move to amend the amendment offered by the Senator from Idaho by adding the words "including the State of Montana."

Mr. BORAH. I have no objection to having that included, because it is already included in the manner in which it has been explained to me. I intended it to be included.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President—

Mr. BORAH. I yield to the Senator from Utah.

Mr. SMOOT. It seems to me the appropriation of \$25,000 for the study of forests on farms and for advising farm owners as to the planting of forest trees and the establishment and care of windbreaks, shelter woods, and wood lots is going a

long way. No doubt it was estimated for and asked for, but to me it seems perfectly useless. I know, of course, that it will give employment to as many people as \$25,000 will cover, but there are so many other things that ought to be done by the Government which would bring greater returns to the American people than this that I think the Senate ought to hesitate before spending money for this purpose.

It may be that some of this money will be expended in the State of Utah, but, so far as I am concerned, I would not care whether all of it was to be expended there, I would be opposed to the provision at this time. I do not know that it is worth while to ask for a separate vote on the amendment, but I do believe that it is unnecessary, and the expenditure of \$25,000 for this purpose during the coming year I do not believe ought to be authorized.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment offered by the Senator from Idaho to the committee amendment, which will be stated.

The READING CLERK. The Senator from Idaho offers the following amendment to the committee amendment: On page 42, line 6, strike out "\$115,000" and insert "\$130,000," and following the word "woodlots," in line 9, add the following additional proviso:

*And provided further, That not less than \$15,000 shall be used for forest investigation in Idaho and the inland empire.*

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. May I ask the Senator from Idaho if the expression "inland empire" is a local designation, or is it official?

Mr. BORAH. It is the designation which has come to be applied to a certain territory in the Northwest, and what it means is well understood. I should not have used the language myself; I think it should have designated the particular States, but the Forestry Bureau know their business in regard to it, and they suggested this language. I am perfectly willing for the sake of clarity to mention the particular States. I mentioned Idaho because the Forestry investigation bureau is in Priest River, Idaho, and the inland empire itself, it is well understood, includes certain territory in which they operate from that point. However, if other Senators desire to be more specific I have no objection.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. Is it the opinion of the Senator from Idaho that that terminology would better fit the case that he has in mind rather than naming the States?

Mr. BORAH. I think it is preferable to naming the States.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, if the States are named, including the State of Montana, will not that be construed to mean that other States not specifically named in the bill are to be excluded?

Mr. WALSH of Montana. The way in which it is expressed does not make any difference to me.

Mr. BORAH. I could put into the Record the letter of the Forestry Bureau, which would show precisely what the appropriation is for and what territory it is expected to cover. It would be an explanation of the language which would not admit of any misconception, in my judgment.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I should be very glad to hear the letter to which the Senator refers.

Mr. BORAH. I said I was going to ask to have the letter inserted in the Record. It is very long. Does the Senator from Montana desire me to read it?

Mr. WALSH of Montana. No; I am perfectly willing to take the Senator's statement; but, of course, even the letter would not be an official interpretation of the measure. I think I shall insist upon the amendment which I have suggested, if the language "inland empire" is retained in the amendment, because the term "inland empire," if I have the correct understanding, is one which originated in the city of Spokane, which is supposed to be the capital of the "inland empire," and the interpretation of the term depends upon where one is located. I apprehend very likely that the gentleman who first used the terminology considered tributary to the city of Spokane territory which is clear over in Montana. We in Montana have a somewhat different idea about it. We scarcely regard ourselves as commercial or otherwise tributary to Spokane.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, the Priest River Forest Experiment Station covers a certain territory, which has been designated by the Forestry Bureau apparently as the territory of the "inland empire." The way the Forestry Bureau use the terminology and the way the people of Spokane use it may be quite different, but the Forestry Bureau understands it to include certain territory, and a part of it, at least, that I know of is in Montana; but if we include Montana, of course, we must include the other States, and I would not know just exactly how to designate them.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I think there is some force in the argument presented by the Senator from Montana [Mr. WALSH]. Of course, I am interested in experimental work to be conducted in sections of my State, but the term "inland empire" never has included the territory lying west of the Cascade and Sierra Nevada Mountains and would not reach that part of the States of Oregon, Washington, and California which is densely covered with a growth of trees and the particular section which needs reforestation. If the Senator from Idaho conceives this amendment to include all of the northwestern section of the country, I think he is greatly mistaken, and I would not want the amendment to refer to the State of Montana without also including Utah, Oregon, Washington, and California.

Mr. BORAH. Very well, we will put in those States instead of "inland empire."

Mr. McNARY. And North Dakota also should be included.

Mr. BORAH. What I am more particularly after is the \$15,000. [Laughter.]

Mr. HENDERSON. I will ask the Senator why exclude Nevada?

Mr. JONES of Washington. I suggest that we insert "in the United States."

Mr. BORAH. Of course, the experiment station at Priest River under the operation of the Forestry Bureau covers certain territory, and I do not know whether or not it includes Nevada, but if the Senator from Nevada wishes Nevada included we will also put in Nevada.

Mr. OVERMAN. Mr. President, may I ask the chairman of the committee whether or not this appropriation provides for the establishment of forestry experiment stations wherever and whenever the Department of Agriculture thinks they ought to be established?

Mr. GRONNA. Yes.

Mr. BORAH. This particular experiment station is already established and has been running for some time.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I ask the Senator from Idaho if he will not withhold his amendment, in order that we may vote upon the committee amendment? I recognize there is merit in the Senator's amendment and it ought to be adopted, but I desire to vote against the committee amendment, which provides:

*That not less than \$25,000 shall be used for the study of forests on farms and for advising farm owners as to the planting of forest trees, the establishment and care of windbreaks, shelter woods, and wood lots.*

I should like to have an opportunity to vote on that amendment, because I think it ought to go out. The Senator from Idaho could then offer his amendment to the committee amendment if it is agreed to, and if it goes out he could offer his amendment when the committee amendments shall have been disposed of. Will the Senator from Idaho allow us first to have a vote upon the committee amendment?

Mr. BORAH. Of course, I am in favor of whatever the committee desires, and I will withhold my amendment to the committee amendment if the committee amendment is first to be voted on.

Mr. SMOOT. I should like to have that procedure followed.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I should exceedingly regret if the desire of the Senator from Utah [Mr. SMOOT] should be accomplished by a vote of this body. As a western representative and one interested in tree culture and reforestation, I desire to say that I think it is essential that the fundamentals of reforestation be taught to farmers. It is my opinion that in the future we are going to look to the small wood lots and to the small farms for our timber and our lumber. But very few farmers who live in the Western States or in the pine-growing States of the South, or in the other States, know anything about tree culture. It is a science unto itself.

We must abandon the idea that a tree grows merely because there happens to be a seed thrown on the soil. There must be protection from fires and from certain animals that devastate the young forests. Men must be taught how to cultivate the trees and to protect them from the vandal ways of children. I think the forestry literature which is circulated by reason of this appropriation is doing a very commendable work. I think it would strike at the basis of the great scheme to plant more trees and conserve our forests should we strike out this humble little provision which only appropriates \$25,000.

The taproot of the whole scheme of reforestation certainly rests with the individual, the home, and the wood lot. To strike at it now in this small way, in order to save \$25,000, would be a matter of regret in the future, in my opinion.

On page 352 of the House hearings on the Agricultural bill for 1922 there is a brief but interesting statement by the department on this subject, which I ask that the Secretary may read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there any objection? The Chair hears none, and the Secretary will read as requested.

The reading clerk read as follows:

FOR THE STUDY OF FORESTS ON FARMS, ETC.

No. 76, page 136, is a new item, proposing an appropriation of \$25,000 for the study of forests on farms and for advising farm owners as to the planting of waste lands with forest trees, the establishment and care of windbreaks, shelter woods, and wood lots, and also the most advantageous marketing of forest products grown upon such farms. The Forest Service has done a considerable amount of investigative work bearing upon farm wood lots and has published its results from time to time in farmers' bulletins, and in other publications designed to give the farmer practical suggestions of taking the best care of his wood lots and also on marketing his products to the best advantage. We have been unable, however, to do nearly as much work of this character as should be done. The farm wood lots embrace about one-third of the entire area of forests in the United States, and particularly in the Eastern States they form an important part of our remaining timber supply. East of the Mississippi River about 40 per cent of the standing timber is attached to farms as a part of farm holdings.

The farmer is the type of timber owner who should be most interested in reforestation, because, as a rule, he represents a more permanent ownership than the lumber company and he has a more permanent interest in keeping up the value of his property.

We have proposed this item because we wish to enlarge the extension work which we have done hitherto from time to time in advising the farmers, by regions, where forest conditions are the same, as to the best method of handling their timberlands and wooded areas which are useful as an adjunct to their property. The field for this sort of work is enormous. We want not only to advise the farmer how to grow trees on his poorer land but also to advise him on the best methods of disposing of his timber after it has grown. The farmer is proverbially a poor timber seller; he does not get the value of his timber, because he does not know what its value is. We have seen from the results of our work hitherto that a large field lies available for practical reforestation if we have the funds to take this matter up. Without this item we can still do something, but we should have a small group of men—14 if this money is appropriated—who will specialize in this field of farm forestry and carry on the work as a continuing project, for it will continue indefinitely. I do not know of any way in which \$25,000 could be expended to better advantage to encourage reforestation than under this item.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, the item at the top of page 21 provides an appropriation "for silvicultural, dendrological, and other experiments and investigations," and so forth. That means, of course, the development of trees. That item has been in the Agricultural appropriation bill for many years. All that the Senator from Oregon has said as to the growing of trees and the necessity of it is true, but the department has been carrying on that work now for a long time, and I have no doubt that it will continue to do so for years to come. Every time, however, I hear testimony given to one of the committees of the Senate, for instance, along the line of that we have just heard read by the Secretary, the thought occurs to me that the officials of the Agricultural Department think that the farmer has not sense enough to carry him to the table; that he does not know anything; that he has to have somebody from the department at Washington teach him when to eat and how to eat and how to get what he needs to eat, and what he shall raise and what he shall sell. I do not believe in such rot. I think the farmer of this country is well able to care for himself, and I think he knows just about as much how to raise wood on his farm and when it is necessary to provide a windbreak as does some fellow who is sent out there all the way from Washington to tell him. I do not think the farmer is such an ignorant person as he is pictured to be here; but whenever the department wants an appropriation to do something, and thereby increase the expenditures of our Government, they base their demands on the needs of the farmer.

Mr. President, the Senate can do as it pleases about it, but this appropriation is simply opening another avenue of expenditure, and when it once goes into the bill it will never go out; it will be estimated for like all of the other items that go into such bills every year. It will be said that as it is existing law and was appropriated for the previous year, of course it must be appropriated for again and again.

Mr. President, there are now over \$100,000,000 of permanent appropriations that never come before Congress, and, in fact, during the last few years there have been about a billion dollars annually of such appropriations. Nobody ever knows what they are; nobody ever inquires into them; they are appropriations to be made year after year, and when they get upon the statute books they never are eliminated. Many of them are hoary with age. I am going in the next few months, if I can find the time, to examine all the permanent appropriations, and I am going to see if many of them can not be eliminated. We do not know to whom we are to-day paying salaries all over the United States to do things that were appropriated for 25 years ago.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator a question in that connection?

Mr. SMOOT. I yield.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Has a summary of those appropriations ever been published?

Mr. SMOOT. The total amount of them is published.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I mean a summary giving the character of the appropriation, as well as the amount.

Mr. SMOOT. I have never seen a full summary of them. As I say to the Senator, I am going into all the details of them.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I trust the Senator will.

Mr. SMOOT. I started to do it about six months ago, but I found it was a mighty long road to travel; but it has to be done, and I have learned enough already to know that there are appropriations under which money is being paid out every year that we appropriated for by law a quarter of a century ago, and not a dollar of good has come to the country from them.

Mr. PHELAN. Mr. President, does the Senator refer to continuing appropriations?

Mr. SMOOT. Yes; I do. We pass a law here, and as a result of simply putting in the little words "hereafter it shall be," it goes into the permanent appropriations, and the law is signed by the President of the United States and we never think of it thereafter. Even in these yearly bills, when we put a new item into the bill, see how hard it is to take it out?

Mr. OVERMAN. Mr. President, some four years ago I called for a list of these permanent appropriations to be sent to the committee, and a good many of them were stricken out; but since the war I suppose a great many more have crept in, and there ought to be a publication of these permanent appropriations again. Four years ago, as I say, they were called for, and some were cut down as far as it could be done.

Mr. SMOOT. I will say to the Senator that just at the time we were going to do that the war came on and examinations of all kinds ceased, but in studying the appropriations that were reported as permanent appropriations we found items that no man living in the United States, unless it is the man who draws the check, ever thought were being drawn from the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. President, if the Senate wants to begin this, well and good, although the provision itself says it is for silviculture; so I shall not say anything more about it. If the Senate wants to put it in, let it go in.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment of the committee. [Putting the question.] The Chair is in doubt.

Mr. GRONNA. I call for a division.

On a division, the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, I have modified the language of the amendment which I offered and have submitted it generally to the Senators that were interested in the matter as members of the committee, and it seemed to be satisfactory. After the words "wood lots" I propose to add:

*Provided further*, That not less than \$15,000 be used for forest investigation throughout the territory covered by the operations and the work carried on from the Priest River, Idaho, Forest Experiment Station.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Idaho.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry was, on page 42, line 22, after the word "*Provided*," to strike out the word "*further*," so as to read:

*Provided*, That not to exceed \$50,000 may be expended for the construction and maintenance of boundary and range division fences, counting corrals, stock driveways and bridges, the development of stock watering places, and the eradication of poisonous plants on the national forests.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 43, line 2, after the word "forests," to strike out "*And provided*" and insert "*Provided further*," so as to read:

*Provided further*, That no part of any funds appropriated for the Forest Service shall be used to pay the transportation or traveling expenses of any forest officer or agent except he be traveling on business directly connected with the Forest Service and in furtherance of the works, aims, and objects specified and authorized by law.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 43, line 8, before the word "*further*," to strike out the word "*also*," so as to read:

*And provided further*, That no part of any funds appropriated for the Forest Service shall be paid or used for the purpose of paying for, in whole or in part, the preparation or publication of any newspaper or magazine article; but this shall not prevent the giving out to all persons, without discrimination, including newspapers and magazine writers and publishers, of any facts or official information of value to the public.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 43, line 15, to insert the following additional proviso:

*And provided also*, That the grazing fees payable under existing law for the use of national forests during the calendar year 1921 may be paid, at the option of the holder of a permit, in two equal installments, the first half of said fees on the 1st day of August, 1921, and the re-

maining half on the 1st day of October, 1921, and in the event of such payments are not made on or before such deferred dates penalties shall be thereafter imposed in accordance with the provisions of existing law.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, I want to recur to page 42, and ask if there was an amendment adopted increasing the figures from \$115,000 to \$130,000 in line 6, page 42?

The VICE PRESIDENT. There was not.

Mr. BORAH. I desire to recur to that and offer an amendment to that, if there is no objection. It is necessary in order to deal with the situation as it now is. I offer an amendment to the effect that the figures "\$115,000" be increased to "\$130,000."

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Idaho.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry was, on page 43, line 24, to increase the appropriation for general expenses of the Forest Service from "\$3,924,282" to "\$3,989,282."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. Mr. President, in view of the fact that the amendment of the Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH] has been adopted, the \$15,000 will have to be added to the total. The total here will have to be so amended as to include the \$15,000, or it will not be allowed. I refer to the item at the bottom of page 43:

In all, for general expenses, \$3,989,282.

I suggest that the Secretary be instructed to add \$15,000 to that total.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The present occupant of the chair has universally held that it is part of the business of the Secretary to correct the totals.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. Very well.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will continue the reading of the bill.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry was, on page 44, line 14, to increase the total appropriation for Forest Service from \$6,389,302 to \$6,454,302.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 45, line 19, after the words "District of Columbia," in line 18, to insert "including cooperation with such persons, associations, or corporations as may be found necessary," so as to read:

General expenses, Bureau of Chemistry: For all necessary expenses, for chemical apparatus, chemicals and supplies, repairs to apparatus, gas, electric current, official traveling expenses, telegraph and telephone service, express and freight charges, for the employment of such assistants, clerks, and other persons as the Secretary of Agriculture may consider necessary for the purposes named, in the city of Washington and elsewhere, in conducting investigations; collecting, reporting, and illustrating the results of such investigations; and for rent outside of the District of Columbia, including cooperation with such persons, associations, or corporations as may be found necessary, for carrying out the investigations and work herein authorized as follows:

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 46, after line 6, to insert:

For investigating the handling, grading, packing, canning, freezing, storing, and transportation of fish, shrimp, oysters, and other shellfish, and for experimental shipments of these products, for the utilization of waste products, and the development of new sources of food, \$20,000;

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I want to call the attention of the Senate to the fact that this item is a duplication of work. In order to be sure of it, I asked for a report on the matter. I have here a letter on the subject, reading as follows:

I desire to suggest the following amendment to the Agricultural appropriation bill (H. R. 15812) reported to the Senate on February 9, 1921. On page 46, lines 7 to 11, inclusive, strike out the following (under Bureau of Chemistry):

"For investigating the handling, grading, packing, canning, freezing, storing, and transportation of fish, shrimp, oysters and other shellfish, and for experimental shipments of these products, for the utilization of waste products, and the development of new sources of food, \$20,000."

The Agricultural act for 1921 carried an appropriation of \$52,880 for the Bureau of Chemistry—

"for investigating the handling, grading, packing, canning, freezing, storing, and transportation of poultry, eggs, fish, shrimp, oysters and other shellfish, and for experimental shipments of these products, for the utilization of waste products, and the development of new sources of food."

In its estimate for the fiscal year 1922 the Department of Agriculture (Bureau of Chemistry) asked for the appropriation of \$52,880 for the same purpose (p. 270, Estimates of Appropriations, 1922).

The House of Representatives, however, eliminated this item in preparing the Agricultural bill for 1922.

The Senate committee inserted in the place of this item the item first quoted above, which limits the work to fish, shrimp, oysters and other shellfish, and reduces the appropriation from \$52,880 to \$20,000. The committee's report (p. 10) states that the reason for this limitation is that the Bureau of Markets and the Bureau of Crop Estimates have taken over that portion of the work previously performed by the Bureau of Chemistry which relates to poultry and eggs.

It is the opinion of this office that the work lately undertaken by the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture in investigating the handling, grading, packing, canning, freezing, storing, and transportation of fish, shrimp, oysters and other shellfish constitutes an out-and-out duplication of the work of the Bureau of Fisheries of the Department of Commerce. From the organization of the office of the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries in 1871, the Fish Commission (later the Bureau of Fisheries) has done work of this character. The investigation of problems of preservation and utilization of the products of the fisheries has been recognized as a function of the Bureau of Fisheries from its inception, and an examination of the publications of that bureau reveals that for 40 years it has been giving as much attention to these matters as its limited appropriations would allow. In recent years it has conducted a continuous, intensive investigation into the utilization of the waste products of fisheries and into the development of new sources of aquatic foods. It has all along been conducting experiments in canning, freezing, and otherwise preserving aquatic food products; and not the least of its achievements has been the introduction of improved packing methods in the processes of commercial fisheries in all parts of the country.

The Bureau of Fisheries has a fishery-products laboratory in Washington, D. C., which has facilities for handling investigations in this particular field which are superior to those of any laboratory in the world. The bureau also has another laboratory on the Pacific coast installed to facilitate the handling of similar problems in that territory. The Bureau of Fisheries is not only the proper agency to perform the functions under discussion, considering the organic laws of the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Commerce, but it is, moreover, much better equipped to do this work than the Bureau of Chemistry at the present time.

I am informed that on December 21, 1920, a conference was held between representatives of the Department of Commerce and representatives of the Department of Agriculture, with respect to the overlapping of certain of the activities of the two departments. This conference was attended by the following persons, among others:

For the Department of Commerce: Secretary Alexander; Assistant Secretary Sweet; Dr. Stratton, Director of the Bureau of Standards; and Dr. Smith, Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries.

For the Department of Agriculture: Secretary Meredith; Dr. Alsberg, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry; and Mr. Taylor, representing the Bureau of Plant Industry.

In the course of the discussion Dr. Smith, Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, stated that the work being done by the Bureau of Chemistry in the field of fishery technology was the proper function of the Bureau of Fisheries, and that the latter bureau was better equipped for the work than the Bureau of Chemistry. Dr. Alsberg, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, agreed that this was the case, stating that he had taken up the work only with the acquiescence of the Bureau of Fisheries and for the reason that the Bureau of Fisheries lacked the funds with which to do the work. He stated, furthermore, that the Bureau of Chemistry was prepared to withdraw from this field if such action was desired by the Department of Commerce. It was pointed out by the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries that the fact that two governmental agencies were asking for appropriations to do work in this field increased the difficulties of the Bureau of Fisheries in obtaining adequate appropriations for its work; and Dr. Alsberg, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, agreed to accompany Dr. Smith, Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, in appearing before the Appropriations Committee to ask that the appropriation for this work be stricken from the Agricultural bill and given to the Bureau of Fisheries.

In view of these facts, I have suggested that the item in question be eliminated. No additional appropriation for the Bureau of Fisheries will be necessary since the work of that bureau has already been adequately provided for in the sundry civil appropriation bill.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, may I ask whom that letter is from?

Mr. SMOOT. It is from the Chief of the Bureau of Efficiency, who made an investigation of the matter at my request.

Mr. HARRISON. Is it a recent letter?

Mr. SMOOT. It is a recent letter. It is dated just the other day.

Mr. McNARY. What is the date?

Mr. SMOOT. It is dated February 21, 1921.

Mr. HARRISON. Has the Committee on Appropriations ever made an appropriation to carry on this work?

Mr. SMOOT. Yes; it has been a duplication of work in the past.

Mr. HARRISON. In what bill?

Mr. SMOOT. In the sundry civil appropriation bill; and I think it was inserted in the Agricultural appropriation bill at the request of the Senator from Florida, if I am not mistaken.

Mr. HARRISON. This appropriation has been carried for several years in the Agricultural appropriation bill.

Mr. SMOOT. Yes; I am aware of it.

Mr. HARRISON. Then why did the Appropriations Committee provide a similar appropriation for similar work?

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, it came before the Appropriations Committee years and years ago when the appropriations were first made for the Bureau of Fisheries. We have already appropriated for this purpose, though, perhaps, not a sufficient amount, as Dr. Alsberg said. It was put in the Agricultural appropriation bill, as I remember, upon the motion of the Senator from Florida, and, of course, when once an item gets in the bill it never goes out.

Mr. HARRISON. But this money has not been appropriated this year.

Mr. SMOOT. No; the House left it out of the bill this year.

Mr. HARRISON. The House did?

Mr. SMOOT. Yes.

Mr. HARRISON. But the Appropriations Committee, either in the sundry civil bill or the legislative bill, has carried an appropriation for this very work?

Mr. SMOOT. Not for the Agricultural Department; but we have for the Bureau of Fisheries.

Mr. HARRISON. To carry on this same work?

Mr. SMOOT. Absolutely the same work.

Mr. HARRISON. How much was that appropriation?

Mr. SMOOT. I do not remember what increase was made; I can not say; but that is where the appropriation ought to be. It is conceded that we have a laboratory here in the Bureau of Fisheries, better than any in the world, and this is a duplication of work, done by two departments of our Government, and it ought to cease in one of the departments.

Mr. HARRISON. Of course, the same work should not be done by both departments, but the work should be carried on in some way, and it would seem to me that the Committee on Agriculture is the proper committee to handle this proposition, and it should be incorporated in the Agricultural appropriation bill.

Mr. SMOOT. Why should we have the Bureau of Fisheries, then? Why not abolish it entirely?

Mr. HARRISON. As I just stated, I think there should be a single appropriation carried for this work; but I was of the opinion, and I am sure the Committee on Agriculture was, that the Department of Agriculture is doing this work in a very efficient manner.

Mr. SMOOT. They are not doing it in the same manner the Bureau of Fisheries is.

Mr. HARRISON. Is that letter all the information the Senator has on the subject?

Mr. SMOOT. Yes; but it is plenty, I think.

Mr. HARRISON. That is one man's view, and the Committee on Agriculture has had representatives of the department before it on this proposition.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Utah yield to the Senator from Delaware?

Mr. SMOOT. I yield.

Mr. WOLCOTT. If I caught the reading of the letter correctly, the subject matter of eggs and poultry was originally embraced in this amendment.

Mr. SMOOT. Yes.

Mr. WOLCOTT. The shipping of eggs and poultry, and so forth?

Mr. SMOOT. Yes.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Those two things have been eliminated from the amendment providing for shrimp, oysters, and so on. What particular bureau handles eggs and poultry now?

Mr. SMOOT. The Agricultural Department; but I think that appropriation is in another place.

Mr. WOLCOTT. The Agriculture Department?

Mr. SMOOT. Yes. I want to say to the Senator that this provision was first made, as I stated—I do not know whether the Senator was in the Chamber when I stated it or not—

Mr. WOLCOTT. Yes; I was in the Chamber.

Mr. SMOOT. On a motion from the floor by the Senator from Florida, and at that time it went in the bill for last year, and I think poultry was included in the appropriation that was made at that time.

Mr. WOLCOTT. If I may have the attention of the Senator from Utah, it may be that eggs and poultry were carried under the Fisheries Bureau, and fish carried under the Agricultural Department.

Mr. SMOOT. No; it is not quite that bad, but it would not have been surprising if it had been done.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the committee amendment.

Mr. HARRISON. I ask for a division.

On a division, the amendment was rejected.

Mr. GRONNA. Mr. President, I give notice that I shall offer this amendment in the Senate, and I shall take time to give the justification of the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. HARRISON. I want to congratulate the Senator from Utah on the spirit of economy he is showing and the great power he is exercising over the Senate in the matter of cutting out a small appropriation of \$20,000 which is in the interest of developing new sources of food. That seems to be carrying out the spirit of the Senator, however, in sponsoring recently the alleged emergency tariff bill, which would increase the burdens upon the people of the country in the matter of increased cost of living, and at the same time fighting this bill, which proposes to spend \$20,000 to develop new sources of food for the people of the country.

The Senator has read, in justification for striking this proposition out, a letter from some man by the name of Brown. I

have looked into this, and I have not been able to find in the sundry civil bill where that provision is carried for this year. If it is not carried in that bill, and if the Senator can not show us that provision—I hope he can—then the Senate would be convinced that this appropriation is not made, and this work not provided for, and then the Senate should make adequate provision for it.

Mr. JONES of Washington. I have here the sundry civil act for this current year. The Bureau of Fisheries is a bureau in the Department of Commerce.

Mr. HARRISON. Yes.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Here are two and a half pages of appropriations for fish stations throughout the country. Then here is an item:

Propagation of food fishes: For maintenance, equipment, and operations of fish-cultural stations, general propagation of food fishes and their distribution, including movement, maintenance, and repairs of cars, purchase of equipment and apparatus, contingent expenses, temporary labor, and not to exceed \$10,000 for propagation and distribution of fresh-water mussels and the necessary expenses connected therewith, \$400,000.

I do not remember just what the amount in the pending sundry civil bill is.

Mr. GRONNA. Is there any provision for chemical investigation in the bill? I think the Senator from Utah is somewhat confused over this matter. This item is for chemical investigations. I do not know that there is any such thing in the Bureau of Fisheries as a chemical department.

Mr. JONES of Washington. This provides for investigating the marketing. That surely is not a chemical matter. It provides for packing. That is not a chemical matter.

Mr. HARRISON. It is under the Department of Agriculture, the Bureau of Markets.

Mr. JONES of Washington. But the whole fish proposition is under the Bureau of Fisheries.

Mr. HARRISON. Yes; the fish proposition is under the Bureau of Fisheries, naturally so; but the proposition of marketing the fish and utilizing them for food purposes is under the Agricultural Department, and should be under that department.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Here is a \$400,000 item in the sundry civil act.

Mr. HARRISON. Not for carrying out this idea.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Yes; covering the propagation and the distribution.

Mr. HARRISON. That is to care for fish hatcheries throughout the country.

Mr. JONES of Washington. No; there are separate items for fish hatcheries.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. This proposition in the Agricultural appropriation bill is for investigating the handling, grading, packing, canning, freezing, storing, and transportation of fish; that is, after they are in a state for food. The proposition the Senator is referring to is for the transportation of live fish, which have been propagated, and are sent out for the purpose of stocking ponds and rivers throughout the country.

Mr. SMOOT. I want to say to the Senator that Secretary Redfield has been many times before the Committee on Appropriations and has shown his samples of fish food, telling what it had saved to the American people, and all of the processes that were discovered by that department through the appropriations made in the sundry civil bill.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. I am not aware of that.

Mr. SMOOT. If the Senator from Mississippi doubts that there is an appropriation for this matter, I will read two or three pages of the bill for the next fiscal year.

Mr. HARRISON. I have looked for it, and I can not find it.

Mr. SMOOT. I can find it.

Mr. HARRISON. I hope the Senator can. It would save \$20,000.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. I want to call attention to the fact that the remarks I made were directed to what the Senator from Washington had said in reference to the Bureau of Fisheries. He has read nothing that substantiates the assertion that an appropriation was made for any such work as is provided for in the Agricultural appropriation bill.

Mr. SMOOT. I will say to the Senator that the work has been going on for a year.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. If that can be found, it would be a different proposition.

Mr. SMOOT. One of the provisions in the sundry civil bill for the next fiscal year is as follows:

Propagation of food fishes: For maintenance, equipment, and operations of fish-cultural stations, general propagation of food fishes and their distribution, including movement, maintenance, and repairs of cars, purchase of equipment and apparatus, contingent expenses, temporary labor, and not to exceed \$10,000 for propagation and distribution of fresh-water mussels, and necessary expenses connected therewith, \$400,000.

Mr. HARRISON. Does the Senator think that covers the provision just stricken from the Agricultural appropriation bill? That provides—

For investigating the handling, grading, packing, canning, freezing, storing, and transportation of fish, shrimp, oysters, and other shellfish, and for experimental shipments of these products, for the utilization of waste products, and the development of new sources of food.

It has nothing in the world to do with the item in the sundry civil bill, which merely applies to fish hatcheries and fish-cultural stations.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, the Senator is mistaken. There is a specific appropriation in the sundry civil bill for every fish station in the United States.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. Mr. President, the language quoted by the Senator from Utah is identical with the language which the Senator from Washington read, and that \$400,000 is for the purpose of securing different varieties of fish, to propagate them in the waters of the United States. Every Senator is more or less familiar with the fact that requests come for different kinds of small fish to be sent from the Bureau of Fisheries, to put in ponds for the purpose of stocking and in the streams of the country. It has no reference whatever to preparing the fish after it is grown and ready for food, for the purpose of food.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. This does not apply simply to fish raised for propagating through the Bureau of Fisheries; it applies to shellfish.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. The Senator means the provision in the Agricultural appropriation bill?

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Yes.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. Of course, this applies to the food products.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. It applies solely to the preparation of foodstuffs, whether raised as the result of the activities of the Bureau of Fisheries, which produces fish, or found on the seacoast.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, that is not the only appropriation that is made. I know what has been done by the Department of Commerce, as reported to us by the former Secretary of that department. But in this same bill we make a provision under the heading, "Inquiry respecting food fishes."

If the Senator from Georgia will listen, I would like to tell him about the other provision.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. If the Senator knows what he is going to tell me, I would be glad to hear it.

Mr. SMOOT. If the Senator knows—if he is ready to listen—the Senator will tell him what is in the bill. It provides:

For inquiry into the causes of the decrease of food fishes in the waters of the United States, and for investigation and experiments in respect to aquatic animals, plants, and waters, in the interest of fish culture and the fishery industries, including expenses of travel, \$45,000.

Mr. HARRISON. Does the Senator think that embraces this?

Mr. SMOOT. It further provides:

For collection and compilation of statistics of the fisheries and the study of their methods and relations and the methods of preservation and utilization of fishery products, including compensation of temporary employees, travel, and preparation of reports, including personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, and all other necessary expenses in connection therewith, \$20,000.

It provides for sponge fishes. We have plenty of fishes provided for.

Mr. HARRISON. In view of the statement of the Senator, which has convinced the Senate that that provision was not incorporated in the sundry civil bill, will he not allow us to reconsider and incorporate this provision?

Mr. GRONNA. Mr. President, I want to read a statement from the Agricultural Department to show what this money is used for. It is not being used for the purposes stated either by the Senator from Washington [Mr. Jones] or the Senator from Utah [Mr. Smoot]. This statement is as follows:

The fish investigations of the Bureau of Chemistry have been under way for three or four years. In the act for 1920 the work was provided for under a separate item of \$20,000, but in the preparation of the bill for 1921 the House committee combined the paragraph with the appropriation for poultry and egg investigations.

I shall not read more of that paragraph.

Mr. SMOOT. Read all of it.

Mr. GRONNA. Very well. It continues:

Since it is the evident desire of the House committee that the work relating to poultry and eggs be transferred to the Bureau of Markets, and as the department had already planned to carry this change into effect, there is no further need to make further provisions under the Bureau of Chemistry.

Mr. SMOOT. That is what I said.

Mr. GRONNA. It continues:

The Bureau of Markets, however, has no facilities at present for carrying on the fish work.

I am reading now with reference to poultry.

And, furthermore, it is not believed that they have the authority to do so, inasmuch as these investigations are limited to the investigation, handling, shipping, and storing of farm products.

The work which the Bureau of Chemistry is doing in improving methods of handling, packing, shipping, and storing fish is already yielding valuable results, and marked improvements have been made. Much work, however, remains to be done in developing the most practical, efficient, and economical methods for shipping and storing these highly perishable products. Small experimental laboratories have been opened at San Diego, Calif., and Pensacola, Fla.

This is an appropriation for an entirely different class of work. What the Senator from Utah has read has reference to the propagation of fish for the raising of fish. This is for the handling of fish, and it necessarily must be done under direction of the Bureau of Chemistry.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. That has reference to the handling simply preparatory to the raising of fish. This provision has reference, without any regard to fish raised in the special ponds, to putting in shape all manner of fish whether caught out of the ocean or elsewhere, and the only place where we have the splendidly organized chemists for that purpose is in the Department of Agriculture, where they conduct the study and furnish the information.

Mr. GRONNA. The committee gave this very careful consideration, and I believe every member of the committee considers it a very important item. I ask unanimous consent that the vote by which the action was taken be reconsidered.

Mr. JONES of Washington. I object.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Objection is made.

Mr. GRONNA. Then I give notice that I shall offer the amendment in the Senate.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Mr. President, I wish to say just a word. I do not think there is a specific appropriation in the sundry civil bill probably embracing just the language of the bill here, but it seems to me that whatever we desire to do with reference to fish should be estimated for by the Department of Commerce and should be cared for under that department. It is not an agricultural product at all.

The Department of Commerce has been turning down estimates with reference to these very matters. They have been before the Appropriations Committee, I will not say with reference to this particular thing, but I have in mind one estimate that they sent down. They appeared before the Appropriations Committee this year and urged us very strongly to incorporate in the sundry civil bill an item for the conduct of demonstrations in fish cookery. I take it that that would come about as near agriculture as anyone would think in dealing with fish, yet that is an estimate sent down by the Department of Commerce to the Committee on Appropriations for inclusion in the sundry civil bill. There was another one for the conduct of demonstrations and instruction in the care of cheap and wholesome methods of preparing and cooking fish; that is, not carrying living fish around and distributing them, but wholesome methods of preparing and cooking fish.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Does the Senator think that really belongs under the head of the Department of Commerce? Does it not belong under the head of farm economics, which is all in the Department of Agriculture?

Mr. JONES of Washington. This is where it has been for two years anyhow. The estimates always come down that way, and I will say to the Senator if he will examine the Book of Estimates for several years back he will find that to be the case.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. So far as I have come in contact with the practical work, it has been in connection with the Agricultural Department.

Mr. JONES of Washington. If the Senator will examine the Book of Estimates for several years back he will find these same estimates coming down, and I know they have been appearing before the Committee on Appropriations and urging this sort of appropriation for inclusion in the sundry civil bill.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. What I said to the Senator was that where I have found any practical work being done along this line—I did not say appropriations, but I said work being done—it was under employees of the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. SMOOT. I will say to the Senator that the former Secretary of Commerce not only told us what they had accomplished to save millions of dollars to the American people on account of the preparation of these fish, but he brought samples down and showed us what had been accomplished. They were there upon the table before the members of the Committee on Appropriations. He called attention to a fish that had been worthless, as far as food value was concerned, but made valuable through

investigations. He not only called attention to it, but he brought samples to show us that he had succeeded in making such fish a food product, the value of which amounts to millions of dollars to the American people.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. What Secretary did that?

Mr. SMOOT. Secretary Redfield.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Secretary Redfield was an extreme advocate of the study of household economics, and they did a great deal of it under his administration, but the work that has been done in the past nine years has been in the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. SMOOT. The Department of Agriculture never had an appropriation for this purpose until two years ago.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. The Department of Agriculture has been conducting studies and work in instruction in household economics and it has had appropriations for specialists in that line in connection with the State colleges of agriculture.

Mr. SMOOT. That is a far-fetched proposition, and this appropriation—if that statement be true—is a duplication of work.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. No it is not far-fetched. It is very near home.

Mr. SMOOT. There was an appropriation made two years ago in this bill.

Mr. HENDERSON. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry. What amendment is before the Senate?

The VICE PRESIDENT. A rejected amendment.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. Mr. President, I wish to say to the Senator from Utah [Mr. SMOOT] and the Senator from Georgia [Mr. SMITH] that there is a total misapprehension of what the Secretary of Commerce is doing. He is charged with finding out and propagating that variety of fish that is good for food. Of course, the only way he could find it out was when he got a new variety, or when it was shown to be worthless, then by proper breeding and proper crossing he had to test it and in that way find the fish that was good for food. He did not go into the business of finding out about packing and storing and putting fish on the market. He was simply demonstrating that he had developed or discovered a fish that was good for food, and that was strictly within his line of work.

Mr. SMOOT. He used part of the appropriation made for fish to demonstrate that leather could be made out of alligator skin.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. Of course; and therefore he recommends the raising of alligators for the skins. That is what he is there for.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Let the reading of the bill be continued.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry was, on page 47, line 24, to decrease the appropriation for carrying into effect the provisions of the act approved March 2, 1897, entitled "An act to prevent the importation of impure and unwholesome tea," etc., from "\$38,000" to "\$30,000."

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. Mr. President, I should like to call the attention of the chairman of the committee to that item.

Mr. GRONNA. I ask that the amendment may go over for the present.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It will be passed over.

The next amendment was, on page 48, after line 11, to strike out:

For the study and improvement of methods of dehydrating materials used for food, in cooperation with such persons, associations, or corporations as may be found necessary, and to disseminate information as to the value and suitability of such products for food, \$23,500.

Mr. FRANCE rose.

Mr. GRONNA. May I ask that this amendment go over?

Mr. FRANCE. Mr. President—

Mr. GRONNA. I will say to the Senator from Maryland that this can be taken up after other committee amendments have been agreed to. I ask that it go over.

Mr. FRANCE. I will say to the Senator that I am compelled to be away shortly, and I should like to offer my amendment if it is agreeable to the Senator.

Mr. GRONNA. Very well; I have no objection.

Mr. FRANCE. I desire to offer an amendment to the portion to be stricken out, and then I wish to say something in that connection. I offer the amendment which I send to the desk.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be read.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY. On page 48, in line 16, in lieu of the amount printed in the House bill, \$23,500, insert \$100,000.

Mr. FRANCE. Mr. President, I desire to explain very briefly why I have offered the amendment. In 1917 and 1918, when the

committee was making a study of new sources of food supply and methods of preservation and transportation of food, it became very deeply interested in the subject of dehydration of food products, particularly fruits and vegetables. As a result of the study made by the committee and as the result of hearings upon the subject, the committee inserted in the bill of 1918 an item of \$250,000 for the carrying on of educational and demonstrational work upon the subject of dehydration.

Representatives of the Department of Agriculture went to a group of gentlemen and explained to those gentlemen the importance of the subject and urged them to raise the money for the building of a plant to demonstrate the feasibility of this method of dehydration on a commercial scale. As a result of the representations of those gentlemen from the department, those who had been approached, among them being some very prominent bankers of Baltimore, consented to undertake to build a plant for demonstration of the feasibility of dehydration upon a commercial scale. These gentlemen were unwilling to go into the enterprise unless they could be assured, not by the division of dehydration but by the Department of Agriculture itself, that the department would stand back of them in the work. Upon the 27th of June, 1919, they were assured by the Department of Agriculture in a letter that the department was very deeply interested in the work and that they should proceed to organize a company for the building of a plant. This group of gentlemen—and I will say of them that they are men who had become very deeply interested in the question of food supplies during the war—then organized a million-dollar company and began the erection of a plant. There was no delay in the erection of the plant, except such natural delays as were necessary because of strikes and the labor and material supply conditions at that time, and the plant was completed within the year.

However, in April of 1920, after \$750,000 had been expended by the company, the Government notified the gentlemen that no funds were available for the carrying on of the educational work which the Government had promised to carry on if the gentlemen would build the plant. Not only were they informed that no funds would be available for the carrying on of the work, but the Department of Agriculture was compelled to cancel orders which they had placed for the dehydrated products with which they were to make the demonstration and with which they were to carry on the educational campaign.

Now, the Department of Agriculture is very deeply interested in the question of dehydration, and after extensive laboratory studies this anhydrous method which is to be employed by the company was found to be superior to any method which has been used abroad. It is considered to be of the utmost importance to the farmers and to the producers of the country, and particularly to the producers of vegetables, fruits, and other perishable foodstuffs, as well as to the consumers, that the fund for demonstration work be appropriated. The Secretary of Agriculture has asked for \$100,000. The amount is estimated for in the estimates to carry on educational work which, it seems to me, in view of all the circumstances, the Government is under a moral obligation to carry on.

These gentlemen are now in possession of a plant which cost them about \$900,000, the investment in the plant having been made at the solicitation of the Government, and the Government is not in a position to carry on the educational work really necessary if the value of the methods of dehydration is to be demonstrated to the farmers and shippers of the country.

In view of this situation which I have attempted very briefly to call to the attention of the Senate, I hope that the chairman of the committee will consent to the amendment to the portion to be stricken out and that he will not insist upon the committee amendment. I feel, as a member of the committee, that this is a matter which the committee did not have an opportunity of looking into and upon which we were not informed at the time we reported favorably the committee amendment.

Mr. GRONNA. Mr. President, the Senator from Maryland is a very valuable member of the Committee on Agriculture, but he did not happen to be present when this action was taken. Would not the Senator be satisfied if the amendment were disagreed to and the amount allowed by the other House left in the bill? I will say to the Senator, I do not believe that the committee would agree to an appropriation of \$100,000. That, I think, is a larger amount than ought to be agreed to.

Mr. FRANCE. I will say to the Senator that when I spoke to him about this matter the other day I felt that \$50,000 might be enough, but upon looking into the whole question it seems to me that what the Secretary of Agriculture has asked for, the sum of \$100,000, is about the minimum, for it is very apparent that this new method could scarcely be demonstrated over the country with a lesser amount than would be available from an appropriation of \$100,000. If \$23,000 were appropriated,

only about \$2,000 of it would be available for demonstration purposes and for the carrying on of a campaign of education.

It seems to me that the Government is under moral obligations, in view of the representations made to the gentlemen to whom I have referred, to appropriate money for the carrying on of this demonstration work. Those gentlemen were of the opinion at the time they were persuaded to build the plant that \$250,000, or a large portion thereof, would be available for carrying on the educational and demonstrational work.

Mr. JONES of Washington and Mr. McNARY addressed the Chair.

Mr. FRANCE. I yield to the Senator from Washington.

Mr. JONES of Washington. In addition to the particular situation which the Senator from Maryland has in mind, does not the Senator think that this is splendid work for the Government to do?

Mr. FRANCE. Mr. President, I am most enthusiastic about the process of dehydration. It has been found, for example, that perishable vegetables and portions of beef which were not available under ordinary circumstances may be dehydrated and made into a dehydrated soup in Chicago which can be sold at a profit for a penny a plate in New York, thus utilizing materials which otherwise would be wasted.

Mr. JONES of Washington. And dehydrated material can be kept almost indefinitely, can it not?

Mr. FRANCE. It can be kept indefinitely, and very large quantities of it can be transported in very small bulk and at very low cost compared with the cost of transportation in its original form.

Mr. JONES of Washington. I should like to know why the committee struck this item out. It seems to me that it is an appropriation for a work which is very desirable to carry on until it is brought to perfection.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President—

Mr. FRANCE. I yield to the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, there is no doubt that excellent results are being accomplished through this process. It is not a new one, however; it is only new in the sense that it was not practiced prior to our entrance into the World War. Its feasibility has been demonstrated in several localities in the West. The item was stricken out by the committee on motion of one of the members. Very little was said about the subject. I think we all agree with the chairman of the committee that there should be a restoration of some part of the sum which has been estimated for by the department, though not the full sum. The amount which the House appropriated was \$23,500; the department's estimate was \$100,000. I think the chairman of the Agricultural Committee and its other members would be very willing, so far as I know their state of mind, to restore the provision carrying an appropriation of \$50,000, which is half of the estimate, and a little more than double the amount carried by the House bill.

Mr. FRANCE. I should be very glad to see that amount incorporated in the bill, although I feel that \$100,000 should be appropriated for the purpose.

This is the situation: A million-dollar plant has been built at Chicago, and if the Government should cooperate in carrying on a campaign of demonstration and should make dehydration a popular method of preserving food, and if, as a result of that, the company should make a success of its Chicago plant, it would then plan to erect plants in different parts of the country where vegetables of a perishable character are grown.

The Senator from Georgia [Mr. SMITH] has called my attention to the fact that sweet potatoes may profitably be dehydrated. It is quite possible that the Chicago dehydration plant might be duplicated in the region where sweet potatoes are grown.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. I will say to the Senator from Maryland that through the advice of the Agricultural Department dehydration work has been begun and is going on profitably, as I am advised. It was first suggested, I think, about three years ago during the war, and I think has proven to be very successful. I should like to ask the Senator from North Dakota, the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, if it will be agreeable to him for the Senate to reinstate this item with an appropriation of \$50,000?

Mr. GRONNA. Mr. President, there was considerable opposition to this appropriation in the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, but since our meeting the committee has had information which I believe would warrant the committee asking that the amendment be disagreed to; but I will say to the Senator from Maryland and to the Senator from Georgia that they will endanger their purpose if they seek to make the appropriation larger than \$50,000.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. I think that is all the Senator from Maryland insists upon.

Mr. GRONNA. I think, then, that the amendment ought to be disagreed to.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President, I am very glad to hear the chairman of the committee signify his purpose to have the committee amendment disagreed to and to indicate his favor of the appropriation carried by the bill as it came from the House. I should like to see a more liberal amount appropriated. I was favored only a few months ago with an opportunity to witness the process of dehydration of a great many fruits, vegetables, and other food products, and I was impressed with the limitless possibilities the process offered. Not only that, but it was represented to me, and apparently upon perfectly solid ground, that the process could be carried on by machinery costing comparatively little; indeed, those who were interested in the proposition had it in mind to construct dehydrating plants, inexpensive in character, to be set up by cooperative associations in the fruit-growing sections and in sections where vegetables are produced in considerable quantities or where fish are caught and placed upon the market. I was astonished at the perfect state of preservation of the flavor of fruits by the process which was exhibited to me. I thought it not at all unlikely that cooperative fruit associations and cooperative vegetable associations and similar associations could easily construct dehydrating plants which, as it seemed to me from the reports which were made, would not cost more than from five to ten thousand dollars to erect. I think that it would be an excellent thing if the Department of Agriculture carried on more experimentations with respect to the various processes that are about to be offered to the public, so that definite information could be given the public concerning the reliability of the processes, whether they will, in fact, accomplish the results which are promised, and otherwise to conduct operations which will demonstrate their great practicability.

Take the item of potatoes, for instance. Potatoes are a crop that can ordinarily be transported but a short distance. The soil of the Northwest is particularly adapted to the production of the potato, but it is next to impossible to transport the potatoes grown there because of weather conditions. They are not harvested in the State of Montana, for instance, until the cold season is upon us, and then it becomes impossible to transport them except in artificially heated cars, the expense and difficulty of which makes transportation practically prohibitive. They could be dehydrated and put upon the market, affording an abundant and perfectly palatable and wholesome food that would otherwise go to waste, and it would help both the producer and the consumer in a very marked degree. I am very glad to know that we shall have an appropriation of at least the amount carried in the House bill for this purpose.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, I shall not object to this appropriation; it would not do any good if I should object. There was a time, however, when experiments of this kind were eagerly carried on by private enterprise, and they were generally carried on successfully, much more successfully than they will be carried on under the prevailing species of paternalism which refers everything both established and to be established to the consideration of the Government plus an appropriation.

The dehydration of vegetables and fruits is not a new thing; private enterprise discovered the process and demonstrated its utility. Some years ago, I think during the war, an appropriation was made for this identical purpose. I then thought that, inasmuch as private capital was engaged in the business, the appropriation was unnecessary, but it was granted nevertheless.

We are getting to a point, Mr. President, when we expect the Department of Agriculture to take upon its shoulders at public expense the burden not only of things needed but of things supposed to be needed. Yesterday we considered one or two small appropriations intended to enable the Department of Agriculture to observe the behavior and other qualities of vegetables in transit and after arriving at the market. I have no doubt that this will mean an addition to our civil-service force and an addition to our permanent expenditures. Of course, I do not know how vegetables behave or how fruits behave when they are in course of transit; but I know how California lemons behave. After they leave the Pacific coast and reach Salt Lake City and Denver they command \$6.50 a box; as they proceed eastward, however, their behavior is more modest, and by the time they reach the Atlantic coast they are readily obtainable at from \$4.50 to \$5 a box. If appropriations could investigate that behavior and correct it, I should feel more disposed to view with equanimity these constantly increasing and inflated appropriations; but if we leave the process of dehydration to private enterprise and to private capital it will be de-

veloped much more effectively and more satisfactorily, in my judgment, than by creating another little bureau in Washington and setting a lot of so-called scientists at work in the department.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Mr. President, I was not present in the committee when this provision was stricken out, or I should have urged that it be retained, and that the appropriation be increased. It may be true that private enterprise discovered the process of dehydration, but it is also true that it was used to very little extent and only by a few large companies until the Department of Agriculture was authorized, a few years ago, to carry to the public information with reference to the process. There are now being built, as the Senator from Montana has said, machines to be used in this work. The Agricultural Department has helped substantially in bringing about a larger use of the process, and I believe an enormous saving of fruits and vegetables can be accomplished if knowledge is furnished to the people generally or to those who could use the process. I think it will be of great value and will result in a great saving, and it is one of the very activities in which it is proper for the Agricultural Department to engage. I am glad the chairman of the committee agrees that the House provision shall be restored, and I hope the amount will be substantially increased.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I request that this item be passed over for the day. I have some communications upon the subject which I should like an opportunity to examine with a view of laying them before the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there any objection to passing over the item?

Mr. GRONNA. No; there is no objection to passing it over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It will be passed over then.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by W. H. Overhue, its assistant enrolling clerk, announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the enrolled bill (H. R. 15836) to amend the transportation act, 1920, and it was thereupon signed by the Vice President.

#### RECESS.

Mr. GRONNA. I move that the Senate take a recess until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock and 30 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until to-morrow, Wednesday, February 23, 1921, at 11 o'clock a. m.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, February 22, 1921.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., pastor of Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, to-day is great because yesterday was great. In grateful remembrance the past rises before us in a bold and in a distinct outline. How we thank Thee for the chivalry and traditions of our forefathers who carried a millennium in their breasts and a republic in their brains. They challenge our intellect and our hearts because they still minister unto our country and unto the world. This day may we reconsecrate ourselves to those fundamentals on which the sleepers of our free institutions must forever rest for their glory and for their perpetuity. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

#### DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. ROGERS presented a conference report on the bill H. R. 15872, the Diplomatic and Consular appropriation bill, for printing under the rule.

#### ADDRESS OF MR. CAMPBELL OF KANSAS.

The SPEAKER. By special order of the House the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. CAMPBELL] is recognized to address the House for one hour.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, governments do not spring up; they are created. They do not endure; they may be perpetuated. Is history a picture gallery containing few originals and many copies? Do the people of former periods set the example for the people of periods that follow? Is there a destiny that shapes our ends? An independent and free people may be original, make and follow their own plans, and de-

termine their own destiny. This hour is full of interest to those who are concerned with questions affecting the welfare of the people and the future of the Republic.

So it is not my purpose to-day to attempt to extend the fame or add to the renown of Washington. His fame is secure even to the earth's remotest bounds; his renown will grow as the centuries unfold the scroll of the ages. While men care for wisdom and honor and patriotism and appreciate the achievements of those who have served mankind, Washington will have a place in the minds and hearts of men in all countries and in all ages. [Applause.] I shall therefore take occasion on this anniversary of his birth to note the Government established by the fathers, the achievements made under it by the American people and its benefits to mankind, and at the same time consider the departures that have been made from its fundamental principles and purposes that endanger its perpetuity.

It is safe to say that the creation and adoption of the Constitution of the United States mark the world's greatest achievement in the art of self-government. The fathers under the leadership of Washington undertook the delicate and difficult task of creating a Government with such enduring principles as would make it susceptible of being perpetuated. It was provided that each citizen who lived under it should for all time be the political equal of every other citizen and that every man should have the opportunity of obtaining individual reward for individual effort. The Government created was of the people, by the people, and for the people. Its purposes and powers are simple, plain, and direct. It offers protection to the citizen in his right to life, liberty, property, and in the pursuit of his happiness. The powers granted are enumerated with such other powers as may naturally be implied from the written instrument.

These powers impose upon the Government created the duty of dealing with national and international questions affecting the life, the character, and the honor of the Republic and its people in their national and international relations. The right and duty of dealing with such questions as affect the individual citizen are left to the States and the smaller political subdivisions. Under this division of political authority and duty the people of the United States have through a hundred and thirty years enjoyed the freest and best government in all the world. Under the simple guaranties of government that make the individual secure in his natural rights the American citizen has been developed. He is self-reliant, resourceful, courageous, inventive, ambitious, patriotic, and appreciative of his heritage of freedom. There runs through his veins the best blood of every people north of the Mediterranean Sea. From the days of the fathers every generation has offered and freely given life and property for the maintenance of the honor, the preservation of the integrity, and the advancement of the glory of the Republic. It is ours. We must preserve it. We must not impose duties upon it that it can not perform. We must not ask the exercise of functions for which it was not created. We must not indulge in the hope of things from it that it can not give. We must not invite disappointments in the operation of its activities. It is enough that it shall always offer protection to all that man holds dear and shall continue to afford opportunities to the individual citizen to obtain rewards according to his individual ambitions and efforts.

The hope of winning individual reward has won for the American citizen the foremost place in every trade, in every business, in every industry, and in every profession. The humble but ambitious and industrious youth of our land have realized their highest hope and achieved their loftiest ambition. They have risen, step by step, from the job of the plainest laborer in the varied industries and occupations of our country to the highest executive positions in them. Our great physicians, financiers, captains of industry, ministers, lawyers, and statesmen have been recruited from the humble homes of the country. Inventions and discoveries, improvements in the arts and sciences that aid the health, add to life, and better the conditions of living are all the achievements of individuals seeking individual reward. A youth born in a cabin without a floor and without furniture, unprovided with a simple washbasin or the plainest infant's clothing, and amid all the indications of squalor and want, rose without the solicitude of a bureau or the aid of the Government to the Presidency of the Republic and left a greater name to history and mankind than any prince born to the purple in 30 centuries. [Applause.] Let not governmental solicitude or paternal care close to the ambitious youth of the future that door of opportunity.

Now, let me refer to some of the national assets acquired by the American people as a result of the individual efforts of the individual citizen. In advancing civilization westward from the sea forest and prairie yielded to individual industry and